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W. C. MONROE—President and Editor
LARRY O. MILLER, Advertising Manager
FRED JONES, Chicago Manager
228 No. La Salle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

2404 WEST 7th ST.
LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA
KINZIE MILLER—Vice President
HOWARD F. McCLENAHAN—Cleveland Manager
402 Swetland Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio

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Washington Highlights

Legislation proposed for temporary oil operations in lands beneath the marginal seas has been given approval by the Interior and Justice Departments. However, the two departments in a report to the Senate Interior Committee objected to amendments offered by a committee of tidelands oil operators and designed to add more permanency to existing leases. Signed by Interior Secretary Chapman, the Interior report stated that continued production of oil and uninterrupted exploration is of great importance because of the prevailing international situation. The departments joined in urging validation of existing states leases in California, Texas and Louisiana be limited to those in effect prior to June 23, 1947. On that date the Supreme Court decided California did not own the tidal lands off the California coast. Under study of the committee is the O'Mahoney bill. It would validate leases in effect on December 21, 1948. Both departments said the so called oil company amendment would go further than the purpose of the legislation in providing a method of operating the submerged oil lands pending final settlement of whether the Federal Government or the states own them. City Attorney Irving M. Smith of Long Beach, Calif., testified before the Senate Interior Committee that the proposal under which the Interior Department would manage offshore oil operations, if put in practice, could result in millions of dollars of revenue to his city. The attorney described a stipulation in effect between the United States Attorney General and the state of California tentatively defining boundaries of Federal and state jurisdiction, respectively, in the tidal water areas of the state. Smith made known that this agreement has allowed Long Beach to continue to draw large sums from oil production under contract with a private drilling organization. William W. Clary of Los Angeles, speaking for a number of oil companies, told the Senate Committee that Congress should act promptly to remove the present uncertainty as to the validity of offshore leases.

Since the above was written California and the Federal Government have signed agreements for the continued development of the tidelands until October, 1951, and gives the Federal Government additional powers over development of oil in the coastal waters.

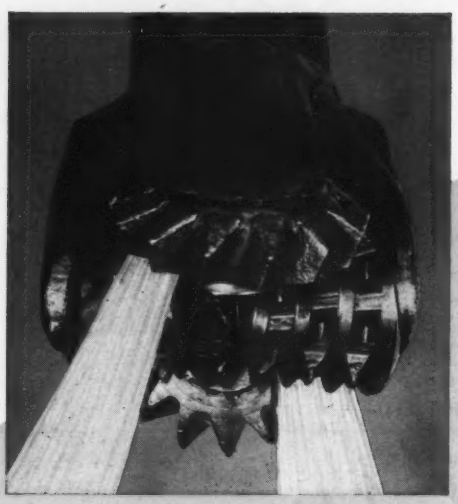
The United States natural gas pipeline system is growing at a rate between 7000 and 8000 miles a year. Expansion of the natural gas industry was at a record high in 1949. Present signs denote every major city in the country soon will be using this fuel. During the 1949 calendar year alone, the Federal Power Commission authorized construction of natural gas facilities capable of increasing the country's pipelines by 3,000,000,000 cubic ft. of natural gas daily. Approval in this peak year involved expenditures of some $600,000,000 and included 7537 miles of new pipeline. This will bring new gas facilities or boost the present supply to more than 100 cities of 50,000 or more population.

Senate sources have disclosed that photographs and descriptive information obtained by Edwin W. Pauley in 1946 despite Russian protests have helped guide recent U. S. bombing strikes on North Korean Communist targets. Pauley, former special Ambassador for President Truman and prominent California oilman, expressed the personal opinion that the United States should have gone to war with Russia if necessary to compel the Soviets to live up to agreements on Korea. His expression was made during testimony before the Senate Armed Service Committee. Pauley in 1946 was U. S. representative on war reparations.

Retiring Senator Sheridan Downey, Democrat of California, said he has no political plans and that he will not take part in the California election campaigns this fall. He indicated that he has not been offered nor was he seeking any appointive post.

Interior Secretary Chapman in a statement has called for an increase in production of aromatic blending components of aviation gasoline, like toluene. The reason for the increase springs from increased demands of military and civilian users.

According to the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics manufacturing employment in mid-July totaled 14,750,000 and stands within 1,000,000 of the postwar peak in the fall of 1948. The drop in total employment since the peak evidently has now been recaptured.



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The Foreman In Refinery Maintenance-His Duties And A Method Of Grading Him

ROBERT L. RUDE

Most of us in the refining branch of the oil industry, who have been in a position to put the screws on equipment salesmen, have resorted to this perverted line of argument at some time or other: "You mean to tell me you want a thousand dollars for this contraption? How much does it weigh? How many parts does it have? Where is the gold-plating? There must be a lot of precious metal in this thing to justify such a price. Thank goodness the automobile industry doesn't follow your example or there would be no oil industry. On the basis you fellows price equipment, the cheapest car would cost ten thousand dollars etc., etc. . . ."

This little monologue brings into focus our indebtedness to the contribution of the production line to our present standard of living. Once the demand for a product reaches a volume sufficiently high to attract a few competitive manufacturers, the race for the consumer's dollar is on. Regardless of how intricate and complex a device may be, if the volume of sales warrants tooling up and manning a production line, the price to the consumer comes down.

Maintenance and Production-Line Workers

In the manufacture of merchandise we have two basic principles: 1, custom built; the other, mass production. There are varying degrees to which these two principles can be applied. At one extreme we find custom-built products made by a few skilled craftsmen who have the knowledge and skill required to perform all of the processing steps from the raw material to the finished product. At the other extreme we find workmen on a production line who are highly skilled and proficient in doing a few restricted operations over and over again.

A specific operation which may take hours to perform on custom-built merchandise may be reduced to a matter of seconds in a production-line operation. The tools supplied the workman, and the skill he develops in doing a highly repetitive operation, are responsible for the reduction in time and cost.

The achievements which have been attained in the field of mass production have been most gratifying. But, when we try to extend this principle into the field of repair and maintenance of equipment, the results, as a rule, have been most discouraging. Tools and people are the two components in any industrial enterprise which process materials. Tools and people are also the two components utilized to repair and maintain the processing tools. Why the difficulty in using tools in one case more than in the other?

On the production line the mental effort load of the workman has been skillfully reduced to such a degree that he complains of monotony. His principal concern is in developing the manual skill required in doing a specific and highly repetitive operation. A group of experts is employed to do the thinking.

On maintenance, the mental effort load of the workman has not been reduced by technological advancements. On the contrary, it has been increased. The variety and complexity of design of new apparatus, the variety and complexity of operating conditions of the apparatus, have all combined to increase the mental effort load of the maintenance mechanic. The job demand for this mechanic to have the capacity to think and reason, to weigh cause and effect, is going up—not down.

He may have a dozen pumps of the same size and design under half a dozen different operating conditions. These operating conditions will result in different wearing characteristics and maintenance problems. How much room he has in which to do his work, area conditions, safety precautions necessary and, in some cases, the special clothing he must wear, all contribute to variety and complexity in job demand for skill and knowledge which the mechanic must practice.

A maintenance mechanic may make a repair to a pump which will take him an hour. A month later a similar repair to the same pump may take two hours. In the second instance the mental effort in exercising skill and knowledge may considerably exceed that of the first instance. The question of greatest importance is: Will the repaired equipment stand the test of operating conditions—not did the mechanic spend one hour or two hours in making the repairs.

The vast difference in job demand of a workman on a production line and a workman in a maintenance craft is easily seen. It is also obvious that it will never be possible to attain the efficiency in the field of maintenance and repair of refinery equipment which is common to production-line operations. But, in reconciling ourselves to this fact, we should not lose sight of two questions: First, has our use of tools and people reached as high a degree of efficiency as we have a right to expect? Second, are we utilizing the basic principles of standardizing, scheduling, and planning work to the highest practical degree?

Maintenance Foreman

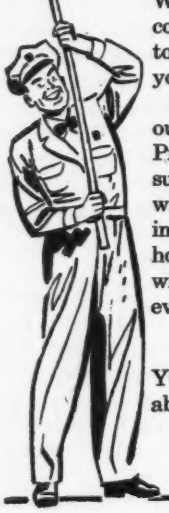
This is where the foreman enters the picture. We have a pretty good idea of the contributing factors affecting the variety and complexity of the workman's duties. Let us take a look at the job demand of a foreman in refinery maintenance and see what his duties are made up of.

His duties are also concerned with tools and people, but from an entirely different approach from the mechanic's. His job demand for skill and knowledge in dealing with people has been given top priority in the literature on this subject for a number of years. Let us analyze it a little and see if we can agree on the essential elements which dominate this phase of his job demand.

Knowledge in dealing with people should include:

1. The rights of the employees established by law and company policy: There are numerous privileges which employees enjoy which have nothing to do with government statutes.
2. The basic fundamental principles affecting the functioning of people in enterprise: These

OCTOBER 15th 21st
proclaimed
OIL PROGRESS WEEK



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YOU benefit when your customers know about the progress that results from competition in oil. YOU gain when they realize how you compete with rival companies to win customer approval. For as the public learns what a great job you're doing they'll understand that your business freedom means *more* oil products, *better* oil products, better service for *them!* Get people better acquainted with your business—your problems and your achievements—and you create good will that's sure to pay off for you and your firm in the long run.

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principles have been defined as: *a,* frankness and honesty in dealing with people; *b,* treating others as you would like to be treated; *c,* faith in a man to perform the duties assigned to him which have been determined are within his capacity to execute.

3. The other crafts of maintenance, and a fair understanding of their problems; the operation and service departments and what makes their jobs more or less difficult.

It is not enough for a foreman to possess the knowledge of the functioning of people in enterprise; he must have the skill required to reduce this knowledge to practice. The essential elements making up job demand for skill in dealing with people have been broken down into:

1. Capacity to lead others: The fear of being fired is no longer the stimulus which prods a workman to perform his assigned tasks. The practice of driving men has given way to skill in leading them.
2. Capacity to teach others: The ability to teach workmen is not confined to detailed use of tools, but includes imparting knowledge regarding the functioning of people in enterprise. This includes knowledge regarding other crafts, operations, and service departments.
3. Capacity to cooperate with others: To coordinate the functioning of his group with others to effect team work; to make an effort to understand and make allowances for the problems of other foremen.

A foreman cannot know and understand the rights of employees unless he knows something about the history and growth of employer-employee relations at least as far back as the start of the mechanical age. Skill in teaching and leading others requires ability to reason and analyze problems with them, thereby stimulating them to use their own powers of reasoning.

Why is it so important that foremen meet their job demand for skill and knowledge in dealing with people? Because the tools of enterprise are controlled by workmen—and how the workmen use these tools depends upon their attitude. The workman's attitude toward his tools, fellow workmen, toward management and enterprise in general, is most directly influenced by his foreman.

Evaluation Procedure

We have devised a procedure for evaluating a foreman. The procedure serves two purposes: First, it has been utilized to evaluate foremen and acquaint them with their weak spots. Second, it has been utilized to evaluate prospective foremen in order to determine whether they possess or have the capacity to develop the characteristics and abilities which the job will demand of them.

An important step in the evaluation of a foreman, or a prospective foreman, is to determine the qualifications of the evaluator. This is determined by each evaluator's filling out the following questionnaire:

1. How long have you known the foreman?
2. Has your knowledge of facts required to evaluate him been gained by: *a,* observations; or, *b,* by discussing his job with him?
3. Is your judgment of the foreman's knowledge and skill relating to tools, equipment, and material based on: *a,* personal observation; or, *b,* hearsay?
4. Is your judgment of the foreman's knowledge and skill in dealing with people based on: *a,* personal observation; or, *b,* hearsay?
5. Do you consider that your knowledge is sufficient to qualify you to evaluate the foreman:
   a. In the particular type of skill related to the tools of the craft?
   b. In the particular problems in dealing with people which arise in the performance of his duties?

A study of this questionnaire reveals that it not only disqualifies the uninformed, but supplies information which can be of considerable assistance to the one conducting the evaluation.

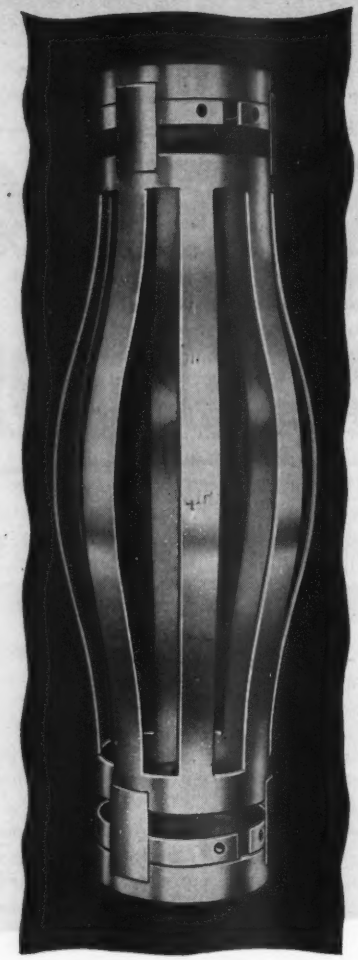
After a qualified committee has been chosen, the next step is to evaluate the man. The following procedure is utilized for this purpose:

1. Knowledge of a type which can be gained without practical experience:
   a. Of principles and procedures.
   b. Of material and equipment.
2. Knowledge which can only be gained through practical experience:
   a. In dealing with tools.
   b. In dealing with people.
3. Skill in dealing with tools:
   a. Resourcefulness and initiative in coping with emergencies and abnormal situations.
   b. Creative thinking in devising methods and means of doing the job better.
   c. Judgment and efficiency in doing scheduled routine duties.
4. Skill in dealing with people:
   a. Capacity to lead others (which can only be determined by whether his leadership is followed).
   b. Capacity to teach others.
   c. Team work, cooperation, and coordination of activities with others who have no authority over one another.
5. Accountability: Extent to which he is depended upon, relied upon, checked or supervised in practising the foregoing skill and knowledge.
6. Mental traits and ability: Mental discipline, ability to think and reason, to acquire knowledge, to adapt himself to changes in conditions and equipment.
7. What do you consider his most significant traits, characteristics, and habits?

The basis upon which numbers are developed is through discussion by the committee of the man's standing with respect to each of the sub-factors. If their pooled opinion develops that the man evaluated has all or more than his job demands of him for the particular item in question, they rate him at 100. If, in their opinion, he falls short of his job demand, they decide on a number less than 100 to indicate the relative order of shortness.

After a few factors have been evaluated, a pattern will be established. It is then a question as to how the new numbers fit into that pattern, and whether the pattern properly portrays the committee's views and opinions. The most important word in conducting the evaluation is "why." When the evaluator is required to give reasons, it is not difficult for the rest of the committee to determine whether the reasons are supported by fact or fiction.

"TORTURE TESTING" definitely proves Baker Model "G"



Casing Centralizers provide MAXIMUM CENTERING FORCE

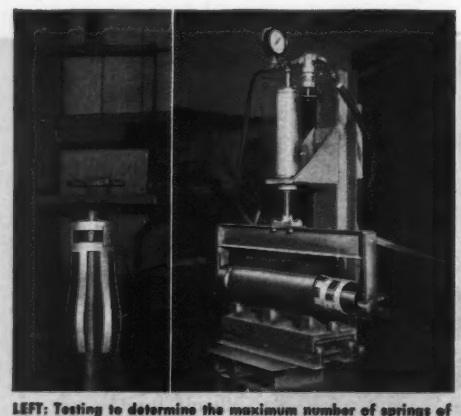
Only when "maximum centering force" is applied to casing at the cementing point, can you obtain a sufficient annular space to permit uniform distribution of the cement slurry completely around the casing. The hazard of channeling is minimized, and chances for successful "first time" cementing are increased.

The test of any casing centralizer is its ability to exert MAXIMUM CENTERING FORCE *after* repeated flattening of its springs during the trip down-hole. That's why the Baker testing laboratory has been kept in constant use during the designing, development and actual proving of the Baker Model "G" Casing Centralizer. Comprehensive tests, simulating every conceivable hole condition to which a centralizer is subjected, were performed in arriving at its efficient design.

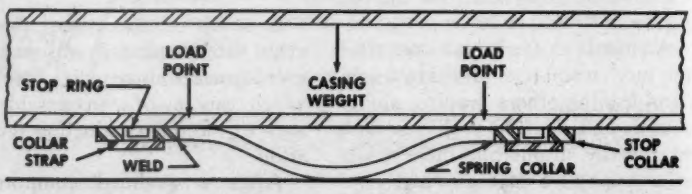
During the course of these tests, every type of spring-equipped centralizer was studied. The exclusive design of the Baker Centralizer proved conclusively to be the optimum.

And here are the outstanding features of the Baker Model "G" Casing Centralizer confirmed by "torture testing" . . . 1. Its MAXIMUM CENTERING FORCE is exerted when it reaches the cementing point, regardless of how many times the springs have been flattened due to "dog legs" or tight spots in the hole. 2. The springs are securely butt-welded to the spring collars in a design that imposes the load point *upon the casing*. 3. *All springs compress simultaneously*, and cannot be compressed individually. 4. The *casing can be rotated* while the centralizer remains stationary. 5. It starts easily, without "snubbing." 6. All parts of the assembly are pre-positioned, ready for immediate, easy installation on the casing.

Ask any Baker representative or office for *your* copy of the new 16-page brochure which contains complete details and illustrations of the Baker Model "G" Casing Centralizer.



LEFT: Testing to determine the maximum number of springs of optimum bowed height to permit easy starting without "snubbing." RIGHT: With this testing device it is possible not only to simulate rugged down-hole travel by repeatedly flattening the springs, but also to find the effective centering force of the centralizer in the open hole after such treatment. The MAXIMUM CENTERING FORCE can easily be determined from a performance curve showing the centering force at various intervals of deflection.



Here is the ideal in spring design and mounting, found only in the Baker Model "G" Casing Centralizer. Note how the load point is imposed directly upon the casing; and how the properly "contoured" spring is free to move along the smooth surface of the casing as it deflects under compression. There is no chance for concentration of stress to cause a permanent set, or breaking of the spring. Note that ample clearance exists between Stop Rings and Centralizer Collars to accommodate the increased length of the springs that results from their complete flattening.

***Remember!* You get MAXIMUM CENTERING FORCE only with BAKER Model "G" CASING CENTRALIZERS**

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The first five factors are based entirely upon what the job demands of the man. Factor No. 6 is utilized to determine, within the judgment of the committee, whether the man has the mental capacity to acquire the skill and knowledge to correct his shortcomings. This item is concerned with the man's potential capacity, and it should be scrutinized most carefully. A prospective foreman should rate 100 for this item before he is advanced. An existing foreman who does not rate 100 certainly should not have his responsibilities increased.

Factor No. 7 will shed some light upon the man's characteristics which have influenced the evaluator in making his appraisal. It may also be used to acquaint the man with characteristics and habits which annoy others, as well as characteristics which people like and admire.

Functioning of Foreman in Maintenance

In evaluating the foreman's individual ability against his job demand, we have had to analyze the relative demand for skill and knowledge in dealing with people against dealing with tools. In exploring the maintenance mechanic's job demand, we found that the circumstances under which he is called upon to exercise skill and knowledge vary widely. It rarely occurs that he can be assigned to a task in which he does the same thing over and over again, hour after hour, days on end, on substantially the same material, and under constant working conditions.

Yet we should like to attain as high a degree of efficiency as possible in the functioning of tools and people in maintenance. On the production line a good deal was accomplished through reduction of the mental effort load on the workman. We found that there is a great deal in the variety and complexity of tools and operating conditions which will keep the mental effort load of a maintenance mechanic at a pretty high level.

However, is it necessary to add to this load through lack of standardization, scheduling, and planning work? Is it necessary for the mechanic to stand around while the equipment is being prepared for him to work on? Is it necessary that he habitually be called off jobs half completed? Is it necessary that he be held up through lack of material, or from any one of a dozen other causes which proper organization and planning of work should eliminate?

"Oh," you may say, "we have a special department set up to take care of all these details." That's fine; but, if the foreman directly over the man who uses the tools does not figure in as an integral part of the functioning of that department, you are going to find some well-laid plans yielding some very disappointing results. It is the foreman who is first to learn why the plan does or does not work. It is the foreman who has to persuade the workman to make the plan work.

Foreman Leadership

A lot has been said and written in recent years on the subject of incentive plans. They all seem to have a dollar-and-cents approach. There is another approach which is worthy of our serious attention. This approach is effective leadership. The primary accomplishment hoped for, through the installation of any incentive plan, is to inspire the workman to use his brain to the profit of enterprise.

The take-home pay certainly has to be considered, but not to the exclusion of all other considerations. General Motors conducted a letter-writing contest among its employees. Some 175,000 employees took part. The following excerpts are from two of the letters:

> "A drop-forge operator is a peculiar sort of Joe. He has a tough job and he is proud of it. He makes forgings 8, 9, or 10 hours a shift. After work he makes them in the tavern; he makes them at the dinner table. In fact, he makes them wherever and whenever he can get anyone to listen, and he always makes them better than any other guy."

The second one reads:

> "I have a good foreman, and for every reason that I think he is good, I like my job just that much better. He thinks I have more ability than I think I have, so I consistently do better work than I thought I could do."

The incentive created by pride of accomplishment, pride of workmanship, and the exhilaration which a man gets from a tough job well done, cannot be bought. Nor can it be attained in spite of poor leadership practiced by the man's foreman.

The ingenuity of the human mind to figure out ways and means of using tools to overcome obstacles, to do a job better, or to produce better things for better living, is something our advertising agencies will not let us overlook. But we should not overlook the fact that, in this complex family we call an industrial enterprise, the ingredient which stimulates, inspires, and fertilizes the human mind in the practice of ingenuity is leadership.

Remember, it is within the capacity of the human mind to be just as ingenious in destruction and waste as in production and efficiency. Therefore, effective and ineffective leadership both have their rewards.

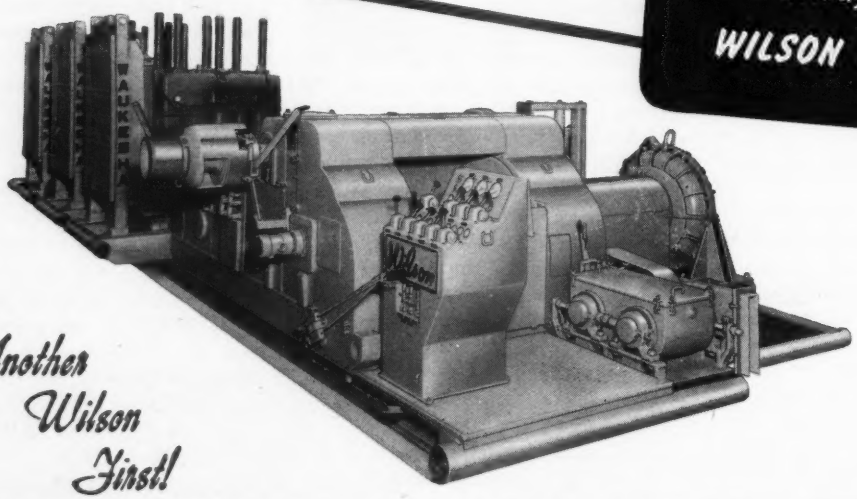
We are told by a considerable group of self-acclaimed authorities that leaders are born, not made. This group always fails to point to some specific examples in which they have made a determined and diligent effort to make leaders.

Psychologists tell us that leadership consists of habits and skills acquired by practice. In this respect it does not differ from any other skill which we may have acquired through patient and persistent expenditure of time and energy. A lot of that time and energy has to be spent in thinking and analyzing cause and effect. This is not such a simple or easy pastime, and it is up to management to endorse and support a program designed for this purpose.

Effective leadership has individual characteristics peculiar to the person who practices them. For this reason leadership can only be judged by whether the leader is followed. The methods employed by one in the successful attainment of leadership, may be as ill-fitting and grotesque when used by another as the clothes he wears. Therefore, don't try to "straight-jacket" the program and sterilize it with lines and verses to be memorized.

Management is in a position to point with pride to what has been accomplished with tools in the field of maintenance in the past 30 years. A lot of creative thinking, research, and development has taken place in this field. Is management in a position to point with equal pride to the creative thinking, research, and development regarding the functioning of people in maintenance?

Presented by Mr. Rude of Sun Oil Co. before recent meeting A. P. I. Division of Refining, Cleveland, Ohio.



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Field Development

Los Angeles Basin

Puente Try Resumes Work

Drilling operations have been resumed in the M. R. Peck & Associates Layaye No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 33-1s-10w in the Puente area.

Del Valle Try Drills

Southern California Petroleum and Trigood Oil's Kinler No. 2 at Del Valle is drilling on down at 7725 ft. on Sec. 16-4n-17w. Ohio Oil Company, meanwhile, is about to spud its Vasquez No. 15 on Sec. 17-4n-17w.

Los Angeles Well Pumping

Richfield Oil has finaled its Edison No. 4 on Sec. 16-2s-12w in the East Los Angeles field for a current yield of 184 barrels of 36.2 gravity oil and 616,000 cubic feet of gas a day on the pump. Bottom is 8300 ft.

Long Beach Wells Working

R. W. Jerman and Frank Bartee are redrilling at 6340 ft. with Donohoo Comm. No. 1 on Sec. 33-4s-12w at Long Beach. D. & J. No. 1 on the same section was last reported pumping 280 barrels of fluid daily, showing some oil. Plugged back to 6039 ft. from 6379 ft., Herley-Kelley's Mottell No. 1 on the section on tests has shown mostly salt water.

La Mirada Test Digs

Drilling is continuing ahead at a depth of 8845 ft. in General Petroleum's No. 1 wildcat on the McNally Ranch near the Santa Fe Railway La Mirada station, southeast of Santa Fe Springs. The derrick stands in Sec. 22-3s-11w.

Honor Farm Opened Up

Texas Company is in the completion stage with its Honor Farm NCT No. 1 on Sec. 6-4n-16w, two miles southeast of Castaic. Drilled to a total depth of 6038 ft., the project is plugged back to 5384 ft. The well flowed 500 barrels daily rate of 34.9 gravity oil on test of the interval of 5313-5333 ft. On the edge of the town of Castaic, Macson Oil Company's Lindsay No. 1 test on Sec. 26-5n-17w is drilling at 1950 ft. The well is about 1000 ft. south of the company's first test, Radovich No. 1. Humble Oil & Refining's N.L. & F. No. 2 on Sec. 14-4n-17w at Castaic Junction is completing at a plugged depth of 11,480 ft. Original bottom is 11,855 ft., with casing set at 11,641 ft. The try on a formation test showed a substantial recovery of 44 gravity crude oil.

Sand Canyon Wildcat Digs

At Sand Canyon in Los Angeles County, Anne Arnold is drilling at 650 ft. with Hanson No. 1 wildcat well on Sec. 36-4n-15w.

Cajon Pass Wildcat Digs

Drilling is proceeding normally below 4000 ft. in Sierra Nevada Oil Company's Yucca Comm. No. 1 explorer on Sec. 1-3n-7w at Cajon Pass, San Bernardino County. Rex Oil Company, headed by Carl Grabe, is preparing to deepen from 2080 ft. the Justice No. 1-B on Sec. 13-4n-5w in the Hesperia area.

Oak Canyon Try Drilling

Western Gulf's Folev No. 1 on Sec. 5-4n-17w in the Oak Canyon area is drilling steadily ahead at 5575 ft. The company opened up the field proper in February, 1941.

In the Santa Fe Springs Field, The Texas Company's well Foix No. 4, left to right: C. H. Todd, floorman, D. L. Montgomery, floorman, W. E. Collom, head well puller.

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Montebello Test Listed

Preparing to spud is The Texas Company Mullender No. 1 test well on Sec. 6-2s-11w in the south Montebello area.

Mint Canyon Wildcat Deeper

The bit is twirling at 1940 ft. in the U. S. D. Oil Company's Wright-Kovaleski No. 1 on Sec. 17-5n-14w in the Mint Canyon area.

Lancaster Well Works

Morris B. Marks' Gloria No. 1 wildcat well on Sec. 2-8n-12w near Lancaster has reached a depth of 600 ft., where mechanical trouble resulted in a fishing job.

Towsley Try Busy

Down 4843 ft., Keystone Oil Development Company is understood ready to run pipe in its Hammon No. 1 prospect well on Sec. 8-3n-16w in the Towsley Canyon area.

West Newport Well Puts Out

Present production of Jergins Oil's Banning No. 1, a new well on Sec. 29-6s-10w at West Newport, is 75 barrels a day of 17 gravity crude oil. The well is bottomed at 2130 ft. and has casing set at that point.

Soledad Try Due

Due for testing is ground in the Soledad Anticline area of Los Angeles County. The try will be carried on by Continental Oil Company which is rigging Wallace-USL No. 1 on Sec. 33-4n-15w.

Bartholomaus Test Rigged

Rigged up is the W. W. Bush Bush Bar No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 6-2n-14w in the Bartholomaus Canyon area, Los Angeles County.

Westminster Test Staked

Homer Hurley of Texas has staked Edwards No. 1 on Sec. 1-5s-11w in the Westminster area of Orange County. C. R. Miller & Associates are identified with the venture, which will drill near the intersection of Golden West and Westminster boulevards on a wide spread of acreage obtained from Nelson Hansen. The well would have been under way sooner if it were not for shortage of pipe, a condition which occasioned some delay. Westminster has already been tested by drilling jobs in recent years. However, the particular sector now singled out for exploration is in territory hitherto untouched by the drill.

San Jacinto Test Rigged

Grayco Petroleum Company's San Jacinto No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 21-4s-1w in the San Jacinto area of Riverside County is rigged up. On Sec. 21-7s-3w, Petroleum Prod. Engineers' Vernard No. 1 is idle at a redrilled depth of 1200 ft. The well, in the Murietta area, went first to 3106 ft.

Salton Sea Test Works

Harry B. Rassmussen and R. L. Mortimer are preparing to deepen from 2543 ft. their Truckhaven No. 1 exploratory well on Sec. 10-11s-10e in the Salton Sea area of Imperial County.

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Santa Cruz Try Planned

Bolsa Chica Oil Corporation and British American Oil Producing Company have plans drawn for an interesting exploratory well in the Santa Cruz area of Santa Cruz County. Location at this writing is yet to be staked but it is understood that the project will drill no great distance from where Honolulu Oil drilled some months ago without commercial success. Of all recent test wells drilled in the general area, the Honolulu venture is credited with showing the most in the way of oil, although signs were sub-commercial. Bolsa Chica field operations on a 1200-acre farmout from Superior Oil Company in the Ring Wood field, Okla., are proceeding satisfactorily. Three wells have been completed and two additional jobs are drilling. The company announced that it plans to drill 30 wells on the property at the rate of two completions each month.

San Mateo Test Scene

Near Skaggs Point in the Sierra Morena area, San Mateo County, Continental Oil is drilling at 1290 ft. with its Rianchi No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 7-6s-4w. South of Memorial Park in the Butane Ridge area on Sec. 4-8s-4w, Texas Company's Blomquist No. 1 is drilling at 2540 ft. Both operators hold extensive leases in the area as do a number of other large organizations.

Tehama Try Due

Hooker Dome Syndicate is about to spud Cassidy No. 1 test on Sec. 12-28n-4w in the Red Bluff area of Tehama County. It is designed as a shallow try.

Livermore Test Drills

Drilling at 3375 ft. is the latest information on the Hancock-Signal-A. R. Hansen No. 41-19 on Sec. 19-3s-3e at Livermore, Alameda County.

Mandeville Try Rigging

Shell Oil is about to spud its Mandeville Island No. 1 test in the Mandeville Island area, Sec. 16-2n-4e, San Joaquin County.

Paso Robles Test Failure

On Sec. 22-26s-12e in the Paso Robles area of San Luis Obispo County, Fairview Exploration Company has abandoned its Fairview-Paso Robles No. 1 test at 4370 ft. Near San Marcos Creek, C. C. M. O. Company is rigging B. & H. No. 1 on Sec. 32-25s-12e.

Tar Creek Test Listed

Coast Supply Company of Long Beach, founded by the late Dick Mitchell, has begun work on its Mitchell No. 1 on Sec. 29-5n-19w at Tar Creek, Ventura County. Zuni Oil Company's Tar Creek No. 2 on Sec. 28-5n-19w is drilling at 450 ft.

Moorpark Try Written Off

Relegated to history at 3059 ft. is the latest word from the Frontier Oil Company Strathearn-Kyle No. 1 wildcat near Moorpark on Sec. 11-2n-19w.

South Mtn. Try Cased

Shell Oil has cemented protection string at 6860 ft. in its Ben Schieferle No. 1 test on Sec. 16-3n-20w in the South Mountain area, Ventura County. The project was last reported down 7400 ft.

Mutau Flats Wildcat Idle

Drilling has been suspended for a time at least at 2012 ft. in C. G. Perry Drilling Company's Tarver-Volk No. 1 test on Sec. 1-6n-21w at Mutau Flat, Ventura County.

Ventura Try Spuds

Lloyd Corporation's Sexton No. 2 test on Sec. 19-3n-21w in the Ventura Avenue area has been spudded and is drilling on down through surface formations. Potomac Oil Company is drilling deeper with its Sprague No.

In the West Coyote field at Standard Oil Company's well Murphy Coyote No. 254, (standing) H. C. Malloy, derrickman; C. L. Scott, cathead; (kneeling) J. Burns, racker; Jack Gordon, lead tong; H. P. Mueller, driller.

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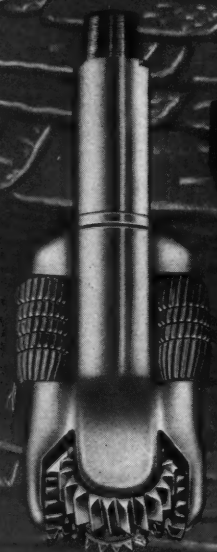

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3-1 on Sec. 21-3n-23w. Operations at this writing were below 11,000 ft.

Ojai Job Drilling

Cable tool drilling is progressing at 250 ft. in Ojai Oil Company's No. 8 well on Sec. 12-4n-22w in the Ojai area.

Rio Vista Adds Job

Texas Company is making ready to drill Brannan Island Unit No. 9 well, Sec. 34-4n-3e in the Rio Vista area of Sacramento County. Location is about 500 ft. north of Brannan Island Unit No. M-4 gas producer. Peter Cook has staked Peter Cook No. 10 on Sec. 6-3n-3e.

Bardsdale Well Quits

Union Oil pulled out of its Geis-Robertson No. 24 on Sec. 12-3n-20w in the Bardsdale area. The well stopped drilling at 6245 ft., after commercial shows were absent to bottom.

Gorman Test On Calendar

On the calendar for early drilling is the Barney Cornett & Associates Little Siberia No. 1 test on Sec. 22-8n-19w in the Gorman area, Ventura County.

Fairfield Test Works

In the area northeast of Fairfield on Sec. 17-5n-1w in Solano County, Wa-Me-Co Drilling Company has cemented pipe at 1431 ft. in its Tavalaro No. 1. Present bottom is 1441 ft. in the venture, which is credited with oil shows at various levels.

Torrey Canyon Wildcat Scene

Some 1300 ft. south and 1000 ft. east from the northwest corner of Sec. 6-3n-18w at Torrey Canyon in Ventura County is the location of a wildcat well starting under the banner of R. B. Watkins.

Superior Delays Dividing Plans

Indefinite postponement of Superior Oil Company's plan to divide the present firm into two separate units was announced by a company spokesman.

Approval of the plan to reorganize the company by division of assets was about to be obtained from stockholders. One would have owned and operated gas reserves and plants. The other would have operated oil and other properties.

The new companies had already been organized but the plan had not been completed pending a ruling and closing agreement with the Federal Treasury department to the effect that the proposed plan for two separate companies would not result in loss of Federal Income Tax purposes to the company or stockholders. Such a ruling had been issued and the agreements had been entered into.

The company, being advised by counsel, that recent world-wide developments make the enactment of an excess profits tax on corporate earnings virtually a certainty, concluded it would be undesirable to proceed with the proposed plan.

Spokesman for the Superior Oil Company said that should the form of such an excess profits tax law be similar to that of World War II, under the proposed plan of reorganization the burden of such a tax upon the gas company might be so large as to substantially hinder its ability to meet its financial obligations.

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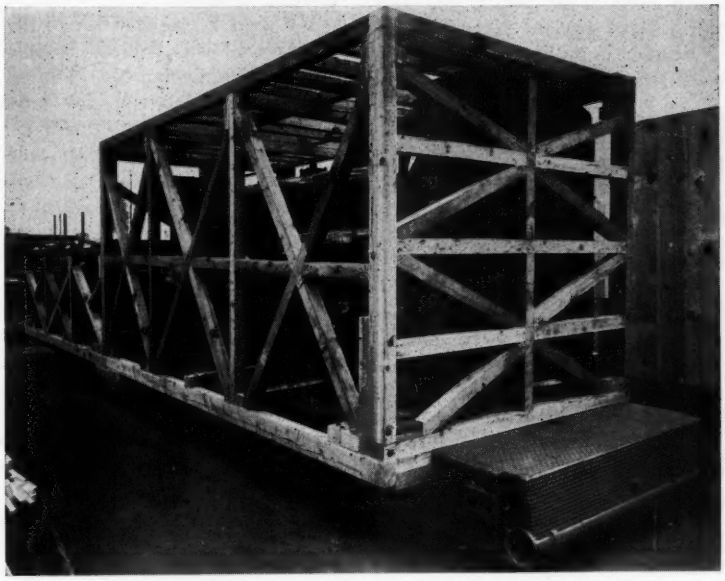

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San Joaquin Valley

Mojave
Try Mills

Down 1100 ft. on Sec. 12-11n-12w in the Mojave area of Kern County, Paul Beamer is milling on fish in his Oswald No. 1 test.

Fruitvale
Try Digging

Campbell, Shell & Collins' Stockdale-KCL No. 1 test on Sec. 3-30s-27e in the Fruitvale area is drilling below 1000 ft.

Tejon Hills
Test Drilling

Lee Clayton's Clayton Annex No. 1 at this writing was drilling below 750 ft. on Sec. 14-11n-18w in the Tejon Hills. Standard of California's Tejon 5 No. 46-16 on Sec. 16-11n-18w is making hole at 2940 ft.

Gosford
Try Digs

Drilling is continuing below 1500 ft. in the Western Gulf KCL-Panama No. 16-23 explorer at Gosford on Sec. 23-30s-26e, Kern County.

Trico Test
Completing

In the completion stage is the Harry H. Magee, Operator, Pacific Comm. No. 1 on Sec. 7-25s-24e in the southeast Trico area. Total depth is 3304 ft., with casing set at 3287 ft.

Cuyama Valley
Drilling Steady

Richfield Oil's Howard No. 87-3 on Sec. 3-11n-28w in the North Cuyama Valley area is drilling below 1200 ft. The company's property offsets Superior property where the discovery well was drilled. Richfield is rigging Shlaudeman No. 71-15 on Sec. 15-11n-28w. This is a play for Morales production about one-half mile south of Hancock Oil's discovery well and a like distance south of Richfield's initial Morales test well called O'Day No. 76-10. The latter quit without uncovering oil at 2240 ft. Despite the sensational success of drilling operations in Cuyama Valley, many dry holes have been drilled in various sectors there. A. H. Heller, prominent geologist and engineer, brings out a point in this direction which evidently has been somewhat overlooked by operators who sponsored these wells. Heller explained that these structures are very assymetric with the axis dipping as much as 30 degrees from the horizontal. "So far we have had the Richfield Sawyer wells in Sec. 21-11-27, Rothschild in Sec. 12-9-27, Douglas in Sec. 16-9-26, as well as many others, all drilled on such surface structures and abandoned or suspended as dry hole," he said. "The assymetry that exists would in most cases result in wells finishing up synclines rather than anticlines with depth. The best method of approach would be to start on or near such a surface high and whipstock the wells with the assymetric dip of the axis holding to more or less horizontal dip, and thus prospect the highest part of the structure with depth. Present methods would necessitate drilling a multitude of vertical holes in any one area before conclusive tests could be made." Heller was one of the first to regard Cuyama Valley as oil country and is one of the largest individual landowners there.

In the Huntington Beach Field, Signal Oil & Gas Co.'s well State Lease No. 426-1, left to right: L. D. Kastorff, floorman; C. E. Miller, floorman; Fred R. Babcock, derrickman; B. G. Meyers, head well puller; J. Maloney, floorman.

Los Banos
Try Listed

Arthur C. Fisher and J. H. Maurer are preparing to drill an interesting exploratory well in the Los Banos area of Merced County. It is yet to be definitely located, but it will drill somewhere in the southeastern portion of Township 11s and Range 10e. Some 5000 acres are under lease, with plans at this writing calling for a test of the Kreyenhagen, Eocene and possibly the Moreno. Los Banos is the largest town on the west side of the valley, leaving Coalinga. In the Gustine area, Minerals & Pet. Dev. Corporation is drilling at 2855 ft. with Newman No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 22-8s-8e.

Jacalitos
Test Quits

Drilling to a bottom of 11,046 ft. in brown shale failed to show commercial oil in Ohio Oil's wildcat at East Jacalitos and the well has been abandoned. The project, called Ohio-Gulf-J.C. Lillis No. 1, is on Sec. 28-21s-16e. In the Coalinga area, J. & J. Corporation has given up its Webb No. 1 on Sec. 12-21s-14e at 500 ft. Universal Consolidated's Orr No. 43-21 in the Guijarral Hills is coring at 9600 ft. All of the foregoing are in Fresno County areas.

Antelope Valley
Wildcat Failure

Some 990 ft. south and 1650 ft. west from the northeast corner of Sec. 3-26s-17e in the Antelope Valley area is where Amerada Petroleum Corporation drilled its Still No. B-1 test well to 4199 ft. without production success.

Elk Hills
Try Begins

Standard of California has staked

UONPR No. X-55-30R, a deep test well scheduled to go to at least 14,000 ft. for a look at the Carneros, Phacoides, Oceanic and Point of Rock and other possible oil zones in the Elk Hills field. The deepest well so far in the field went to 11,200 ft. Located about a mile and one-half of the current undertaking, oil showed in the Carneros, but the sand was too hard and tight to produce commercially.

Huron Well Test Subject

General Petroleum continues to test uphole with its B.L.C. No. 44-14 wildcat in the Huron area of Fresno County. Total depth is 13,621 ft., with 7-in. casing set at 13,330 ft. in the well, which to date has been disappointing on a number of trials. At any rate, the company appears to be on the trail of something of interest.

Turk Try Abandoned

On the Turk Anticline in Fresno County, Russell Giffen has pulled out of S. P. No. 33-17 on Sec. 17-17s-15e. The project is bottomed in shale at 9748 ft.

Bowerbank Test Drills

Rio Hondo Oil Company's Root No. 1 gas test on Sec. 9-29s-24e in the Bowerbank area is drilling on down at 4125 ft.

Kings County Wildcat Starts

Seeking to duplicate success of its Drummond-Union No. 2 discovery well near Hanford in Kings County, Goshen Syndicate has started Drummond-Union No. 3 on Sec. 26-18s-22e. Sunray Oil's Lynch-Mauren No. 68-9 on Sec. 9-23s-17e at Reef Ridge is drilling at 3546 ft.

Carneros Creek Venture Spudded

Shell Oil has spudded its Michelsson No. 86-X on Sec. 14-28s-20e near Carneros Creek and less than a mile west of South Belridge production. In the Antelope Hills, Hopkins Fee No. 52-X-23 is drilling at 2285 ft. on Sec. 23-27s-19e. No. 74-X-23 is a location on the same section.

Coalinga Try Drills

On a 200-acre lease in the Coalinga area, Atlantic Oil Company's No. 331-25T on Sec. 25-19s-14e is making hole below 5340 ft. Douglas Oil Company, incidentally, is the holder of a three-eighths interest on 20,000 acres in the area. The objective of the Atlantic test well is figured between 6500 and 7500 ft.

Race Track Well Starts

Tevis F. Morrow's first drilling job in Kern County is starting work. It is Race Track Hill No. 1 on Sec. 5-30s-29e in the Race Track Hill area. Morrow is a big Texas producer and in the Los Angeles Basin area.

Monterey Test Digs

In Monterey County's Arroyo Seco area, Humble Oil & Refining last was reported digging at 7215 ft. with C. N. Thorup No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 21-19s-6e. In the Cholame area, R. B. Jackson is moving in to start George No. 1 on Sec. 19-24s-16e. Texas Company has abandoned Beedy No. 1 on Sec. 29-19s-7e at Monroe Swell and Garrissere No. 1 on Sec. 32-22s-10e at Los Lobos. The former quit at 2620 ft. and the latter at 4532 ft.

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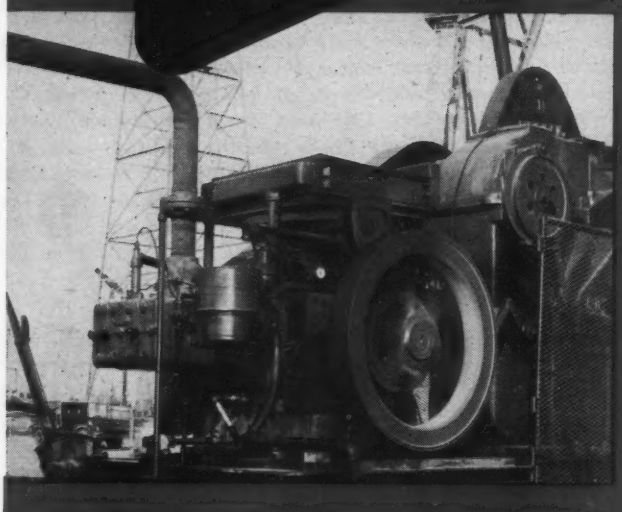

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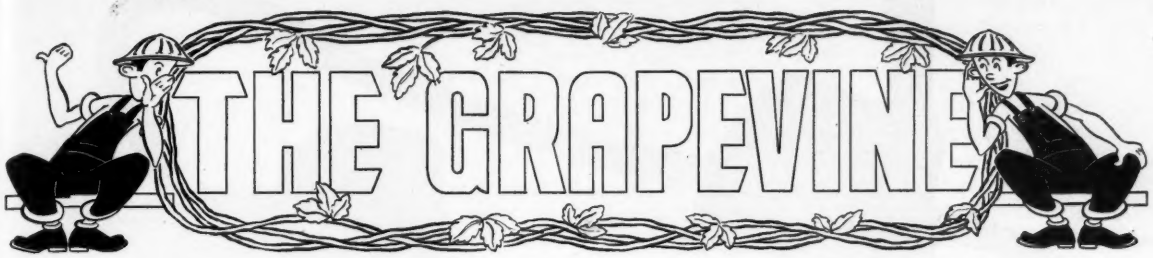


We were proud last week to receive from Bob Kiens, the Tide Water Associated driller at Ventura, an autographed copy of his book of poems which he has entitled "Crosswinds," and which we have read through with a lot of enjoyment. We have always envied these chaps who can turn out good poetry. In fact we tried our own hand at it a number of years ago but found it just as hard as working, which we were trying to escape, so we gave up. Another thing that discouraged us terribly was that we once sent a collection of our best efforts to a national magazine, and the whole business came back in the next mail with a letter, saying, "Dear Sir: Sorry we can't use your poems, the building in which we have our office is heated with electricity." You have to think about that just a little bit and if you're the lad who sent in the poems, it's better not to.

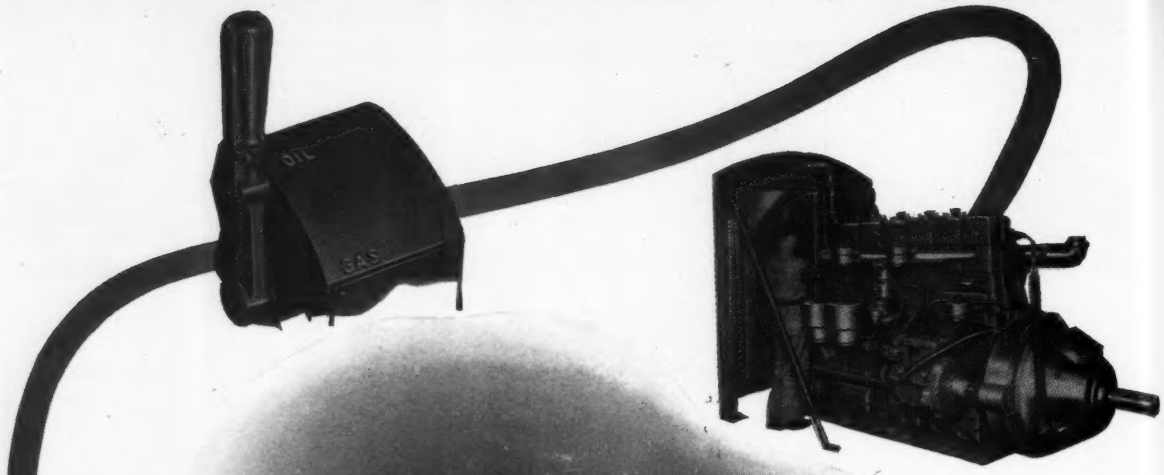
Bob's little book is a very tastefully bound volume, and it contains a lot of the kind of stuff that oil men like to read. It's mostly about these nostalgic memories that begin to torture us when we pass our physical zenith and start to live with our minds instead of our bodies, when, as the kids say, we stop growing at the ends and only grow in the middle. Some of the titles, for example, are, "Fisherman's Dream," "My Pay Check," "The Grunion Hunt," "The High Sierras," "Ventura," and "The Rotary Crew." Anyway, we are pleased no end to give the book a place of honor on our shelf of petrolic literature along with W. W. Orcutt's "Memorabilia;" Dick Guiberson's clever collection; and the rest of our library of petroleum writers.

Had a recent visit down at McCullough Tool Company with that prolific scribe and electrical whiz, to wit, Phil Martin, director of research. Phil is a native of Power's Lake, North Dakota, where he fussed around on the farm for a while trying to find his niche, but was eventually overcome by a severe attack of the wanderlust and skipped away up to Alberta, Canada.

He tried his best to resist the California lure and actually managed to hold out for nine years, but at last he succumbed and before long was extolling the virtues of the Golden State as stoutly as its proudest native son. In 1937 he began his oil career doing development work for Western Geophysical in California, whence he ducked out for some 18 months to take care of a similar assignment for Stanolind in the Mid Continent. Soon, however, he was right back on the west coast again, and in 1939 accepted a post as research engineer for McCullough Tool Company, which responsibility he discharged so effectively that he was later appointed director of research.

Phil is a quiet, almost bashful sort of a chap, with an amazing knowledge of electricity, electronics, and other abstruse modern sciences of which we don't even know the name. That is his number one hobby—he is never happier than when tinkering around in the laboratory with some strange idea that nobody else thinks will work. He is also a mini-photographer and rarely goes out without his Leica, which, indeed, he handles so expertly that the boys have started calling him Snapper Martin. Occasionally he dodges back up to Alberta for some fresh water fishing, but there is a distinct feeling among those who know him best that one of these days he is going to show up with some kind of electronic pole that will automatically and infallibly catch the fish, clean them, and fry them, all in one fell swot—then the fishing business will be ruined.

While we were down there we seized the opportunity to drop in on Dick Casterline, the Knox, Pa. boy who handles McCullough's advertising. For a long time we have wanted to check up on the story of his sudden rise to fame and fortune, and, by jings, it's as true as it can be. Away back in 1948, Dick bought a dollar ticket at Pomona Fair for an American Legion prize drawing. There was to be awarded to the holder of the lucky ticket a fully furnished mansion on a one acre site at Downey, also cows, chickens, a barn, a chicken house, and a nice new Mercury convertible, all valued in excess of $52,000. After the date for the drawing had passed, Dick threw his ticket away and quit building castles in the air. Apparently, however, the drawing had been postponed because last October he received a phone call informing him that he was now the squire of a Downey estate. The news didn't excite Dick a bit—it couldn't, he had fainted! In the meantime he has moved into the manor, and being nothing if not a lover of outdoor sports he now has an architect working out such arrangements as are necessary to install tennis courts, a swimming pool, a golf course, horse shoe pitch, and they may even have deer hunts on the place. We understand that Dick makes the rounds of his property every morning on horseback, checking with the gamekeeper and the master of the hounds. They say he has even taken to wearing gaiters. Well, why wouldn't he? Here the guy planks down a buck and picks up 50,000, while the



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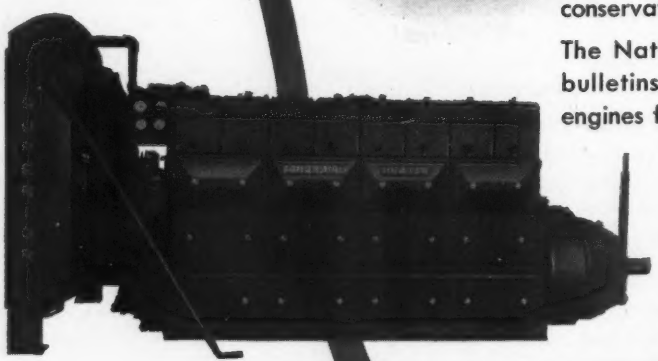

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rest of us plank down $50,000 and can't pick up a buck.

Ed Millett, Jr., the efficient secretary of CNGA tells us that terrific doings are impending at the Fall Meeting, which is being held this year at the Ambassador on November 9 and 10, just prior to the API convention. Proximity of the dates for the two events is no accident. This is CNGA's 25th Anniversary and among the special events is to be a lunch for old time natural gas and gasoline men. Ed figures that there will be a flock of them coming here from the Mid Continent for the API and they will be glad to arrive a bit sooner to catch this gala affair. At the moment of writing, with the Fall Meeting still almost three months away, some 36 outstanding operators in the Mid Continent area have already signified their intention of attending.

The whole purpose of this double-strength natural gas and gasoline symposium is to put the industry on the map in its proper perspective. The first day will feature a series of forums, each led by a past president of CNGA, and each dealing with some interesting and important phase of plant equipment choice and maintenance, or plant operation. It seems to be about time to stop treating the natural gas and gasoline industry as a sort of poor relation of the oil industry. In the past 20 years it has grown to dimensions that almost justify its designation as an independent entity, and technically it has made astonishing progress, which, incidentally, is in no small part due to the persistent and effective efforts of CNGA. If you are involved or interested in this vital facet of petroleum operation, better mark the Fall Meeting dates on your calendar. Don't let anything of lesser consequence keep you away. You will enjoy it, and you will profit greatly.

We had lunch and conversation the other day with that consummate actor, Bill Eggleston, whose weeping Wildcat role a few Christmases ago almost brought him a movie contract with MGM. Bill is chief petroleum engineer for Union Oil Company and between tours is one of the finest domino players that ever downed a three-two. Some of the sharpest tile slingers in the country have studied his technique and have been amazed at the expertness of his pegging. He has never been known to move a peg in the wrong direction excepting when confused, and his long examination of the dominoes in his hand when he can only make one play anyway is regarded as the finest bit of strategy since the battle of Bunker Hill.

Helena, Montana, is the proud birthplace of this noted citizen who discovered California when he was a mere ten years old. He graduated from University of California College of Mines some 16 years later and in no time thereafter was foraging around the Rocky Mountain states looking for good structures for Union Oil Company. When he had finished his search there, he was sent to Venezuela where he spent two years before being returned to Dominguez as petroleum engineer. He has stuck pretty close to California ever since and is now, as indicated, chief petroleum engineer for Union. Besides being a domino player of remarkable talent, Bill is a high class equestrian. He seldom dismounts without orders from hindquarters; loves a chukker of polo; and is reputed to have the finest string of polo shirts north of Argentina.

Pic McIver, whose relationship to the Grapevine has been indubitably established by an authority on genealogy or something, has been very much in the limelight lately. This stalwart Caledonian, one or two generations removed, is a valuable adjunct of Shell's crude oil department, which means that he has to do considerable sashaying hither and yon, buying or selling crude oil as the occasion demands. In the course of this interesting species of barter he is required to make much use of a comparatively new invention, called the "airplane." This unique gadget although quite a bit heavier than air is supposed to fly through the air like a bird. We hate to be a spoil sport, but we rather doubt that it will work.

Anyway, it seems than an organization, known as American Airlines lately commissioned Pic "Admiral of the Flagship" which means that he is now entitled to be addressed as "Your Flagship." According to our informant he is already a member of United Airlines 100,000 mile club. It is all so amazing we are just flabbergasted! Here we have been consorting with Pic and treating him like an ordinary individual, quite unaware, of course, that he was a national celebrity. Oh well, from now on we shall try to show him the deference that one ought to show to an Admiral.

Who should we meet down in one of the city canyons a few days ago but George Tyler, the DuPont biggie, looking as usual fitter than a good gasoline with a high octane rating, and telling us to be sure to give him a visit at the Biltmore during the SAE meeting. It's a long time since we started bumping into George in the petrolic rathskellers, and it has been a thoroughly enjoyable association. He was secretary of CNGA for many years and did such a fine job that when the DuPonts needed someone to look after their western oil connections, they didn't bother to look any further after they found him. He probably knows more California natural gas and gasoline men than any other person of his size and weight, and, come to think of it, he knows a lot of Mid Continent operators too. Despite his wide acquaintance and a more than usually analytical mind, however, he is just about as modest as they come.

We don't altogether know whether George ever actually engages in any outside sports but he has certainly arranged many a tournament for others, and after all his years of setting up meetings and hiring show folk for CNGA affairs he is about as well known in the entertainment world as he is among oil people. It is probable that his two favorite diversions are a good cigar and a well told story. His spontaneous outburst when the punch line of a yarn is reached is as wholesome and genuine as he is himself, and in the parlance of the industry, he is in all respects "a good joe."

Rocky Mountain NEWS

Colorado—Idaho—Montana—New Mexico—Utah—Wyoming—Western Canada

As drilling operations reached the peak level of activity for 1950 in the mountain states, the new steel shortage arising out of the Korean war began to make its effect felt. Pipe suppliers reported indefinite delays in deliveries. The situation was reminiscent of the period following the close of World War II, when drilling operations were curtailed by shortages of casing and tubular goods.

By mid-August the number of rotary rigs active in the Rocky Mountain region had reached 115 and was still increasing. These included 70 rigs in Wyoming, 10 in Colorado, 12 in Nebraska, 15 in Montana, three in Utah, two in North Dakota, one in South Dakota.

Drilling activity in the mountain states usually reaches a peak in the third quarter of the year and tapers off as the winter months approach. With the war situation stimulating the demand for petroleum products, the winter shut-down may not be as pronounced as last year, particularly in the Julesburg Basin of southwestern Nebraska and northeastern Colorado, where the search for new reserves has been intensified.

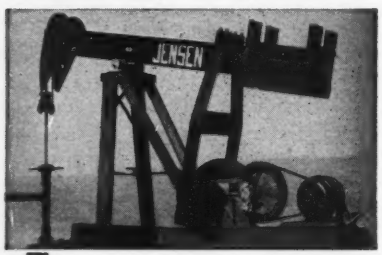
One of the most important discoveries in the region was chalked up by Amerada Petroleum Corp. at its Deep Creek wildcat in Carbon county, Wyo., about 40 miles south of the town of Rawlins. The venture struck a flow of gas in the Mesa Verde sand around 2,500 feet which tested 10 million cubic feet per day. Located only 20 miles from a gas pipeline, the new discovery promised to augment gas supplies for Rawlins, Laramie and other south central Wyoming towns which face depletion of this fuel in the next few years.

Recently Ohio Oil Co. was reported negotiating with Northern Utilities, Inc., of Casper for an exchange of Sand Draw, Wyo., gas with gas produced from the new Huntsman field near Sidney, Nebr. Previously Ohio had contracted gas from the Huntsman field to Northern Utilities for distribution to western Nebraska communities formerly served entirely by gas from Sand Draw. If the exchange is consummated, Ohio plans to lay a pipeline from Sand Draw to the vicinity of Rawlins to serve that town and Laramie. Ohio's old gas fields in Carbon and Albany counties are nearing depletion.

New developments in the Glenrock area of central Wyoming confirm the belief of many geologists that the production pattern will be spotty. Phillips Petroleum has abandoned its No. 1 Brimmer stepout two miles north of production in the field, without finding any encouraging shows. Ajax Oil Co., a small independent, plugged a well on a town lot in Glenrock after getting a copious flow of water from the Dakota sand. But Far West Oil Co., another independent, made a 200 bbl. discovery four miles southeast of production. Douglas Sprecher, Casper independent, found good saturation in the Muddy and Dakota sands four miles east of Glenrock production, but the sand was too hard and tight to yield. And in the Deer Creek area seven miles southwest of Glenrock, near the foot of Muddy mountain, S. W. McLaughlin of Rangely, Colo., prepared to complete a Dakota sand discovery rated at 50 bbls. per day or better on the pump.

Considerable activity is shaping up in the Glenrock area for the coming months. Production from five producing wells in the new field, brought in late last year, is running about 2,000 barrels per day.

Meanwhile Lowell Pearson's deep basin test at North Brenning Basin, 12 miles northeast of Glenrock, was abandoned at 11,202 feet when the operator was unable to secure further financial backing for deepening to the Frontier sand, another 1,500 feet, or to the Dakota sand at an



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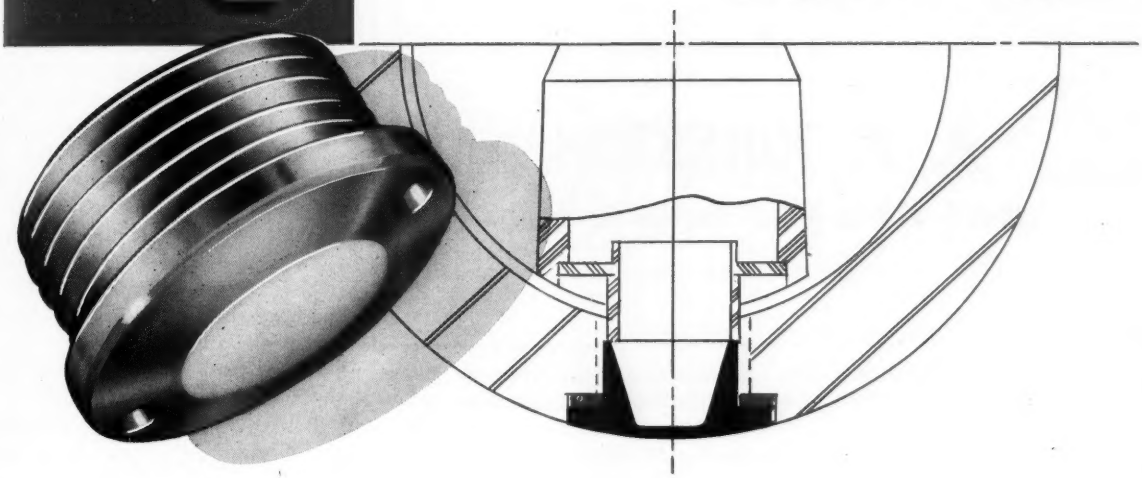

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estimated depth of 14,000 ft. The well found no significant shows to its final depth below the top of the Shannon sand. Originally it was financed by a group of Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) executives to a depth of nearly 10,000 ft. When this group reportedly ran short of "tax money," it was carried down to its present depth by a St. Louis investment firm which advanced $80,000. Mr. Pearson reported no further backers with "tax money" to spend in this taxable year could be found to deepen the venture, which would have been the deepest Powder River Basin test ever drilled.

Another deep Powder River Basin test is under way at Dull Center in the northeast corner of Converse county. Now below 4,000 feet, the wildcat is one of the few to be drilled in the deeper portion of the basin, away from the eastern flank. The operator, A. B. Cobb, prominent independent, farmed out the acreage from Superior Oil Co., following intensive seismic work through the area.

The Basin is also being explored by Delhi Petroleum Co. in the North Orpha area north of Douglas, where a wildcat in section 23-35n-72w is nearing 10,000 ft. In the same general area, Steelco Drilling Co., which opened the Glenrock field, abandoned a wildcat in the Orpha area (11-33n-73w) at a total depth of 7734 ft.

A small discovery was listed for the South Lodgepole area in Weston county where Schlaikjer et al brought in a well in section 16-43n-65w, several miles west of the Fidler Creek field. The well flowed 40 bbls. oil per day from the Newcastle sand between 6148-6161 ft. after shooting with 60 quarts of nitroglycerin.

Highlighting developments in the Julesburg Basin of southwestern Nebraska and northeastern Colorado, Trigood Oil Co. completed its discovery at Merino in Logan county, Colo., for a gauge of 280 bbls. oil daily. Production came from the Dakota sand, and was accompanied by water volume of 12 percent. Trigood is nearing completion on a second well in this area.

Shell Oil Co. recently abandoned its wildcat at Northeast Las Animas in Bent county, Colo., at 6177 ft., the latest in a long series of failures for the company during several years of exploration and drilling in the Rocky Mountain region.

British-American Oil Producing Co. is running casing at its No. 1

New H. C. Smith Oil Tool Co. warehouse recently completed in Cuyama. Back row, left to right: "Doc" Cook, Cuyama Branch manager; H. C. Smith, president of H. C. Smith Oil Tool Co., and Virgil Fowler, San Joaquin division manager. Front row, left to right: Harold Smith, sales and "Lucky" Bond, sales.

Green discovery in the Walker area of Logan county, which made more than eight million cubic feet of gas in tests of the Graneros. The well was drilled to 5450 ft. in the Morrison and made black oil on tests of the Lakota sand.

Interest has been revived in the Colorado Basin in eastern Kit Carson county, Colo., where Continental Oil Co. has assembled four blocks and is reported planning a core drilling program following seismic work in the area. Carter has also acquired leases in this area.

There have been few new developments in Montana. Amerada recently abandoned two wildcats, one at Park Creek in Carter county and the other at Spindletop in Fergus county. No shows were reported for either venture. Seaboard is drilling around 4500 ft. at Sage Hen in Garfield county, a wildcat located southeast of the Cat Creek fields, and in the Brady area of Pondera county, Quigley Drilling Co. has spudded a Madison lime test. Farmers Union of Billings plans a wildcat to the Kibeey sand in the Sumatra area, 15 miles southeast of production at Ragged point.

In Northern New Mexico, Stanolind has started a Dakota test at the Rosa Unit in Rio Arriba county, five miles northeast of the first Rosa Unit well. The firm recently abandoned a test for gas in the area. Amerada is drilling around 2800 ft. on the Allison unit in San Juan county, N. M. The venture is located southeast of Stanolind's gas discovery at Ignacio.

Several failures have marked the drilling scene in western Nebraska. National Associated abandoned a wildcat at Imperial in Chase county at a total depth of 3105 ft. Edward Pace and Ohio gave up on the airport well near Sidney, with no shows reported in the Dakota to a depth of 5180 ft. Ohio is drilling below 2300 on another wildcat in the Sunol area near Sidney. The firm's Rushville wildcat in Dawes county was plugged at 2428 ft. Kerr-McGee is drilling below 3300 ft. on the first of a series of ventures on Stanolind acreage in the Rush Creek area of Garden county.

In the Rocky Mountain border states, two interesting tests are being eyed closely in Idaho. Sun Oil Co. is below 2650 ft. at its deep test in Big Elk, Bonneville county, planned to check on Pennsylvanian beds below 8,000 ft. Phillips is nearing 8200 ft. at Juniper anticline in Oneida county and running the hole "tight" from the standpoint of geological information.

In Nevada, Continental and Standard of California are drilling below 4300 ft. on their projected 7500 ft. test to the Eureka sand. This is one of several wildcats planned for the Basin and Range province of Nevada and Utah.

El Capitan's venture at Black Rock in Millard county, Utah, has been abandoned after testing shows around 3100 and 3450 feet. The well was bottomed at 3682 ft. Carter is drilling below 2000 ft. at Strawberry Reservoir in Wasatch county.

North Dakota tests are drilling ahead slowly, with no information reported other than drilling depths. Plymouth Oil was below 8700 ft. at Medicine Buttes in Mercer county, may have to go 11,000 ft. to find the Devonian. Samedan Oil Co. (Noble Drilling) was drilling below 5500 ft. at Turtle Lake in McLean county, another Devonian test.

In South Dakota, Morton Oil Co. of Casper and Amerada Petroleum Corp. abandoned their first well in the state at Boxelder Trend, Meade county, after finding good sand sections with water. Another location has been made in the Belle Fourche river area about 12 miles to the east.

Amerada has extended its widespread drilling operations in the region to Arizona, where the firm is preparing to drill a wildcat at Black Mountain in Apache county. The deep test will be a joint venture with Stanolind Oil and Gas Co.

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Montalvo Test Digs

McGrath No. 148-12, sponsored by Standard of California at Montalvo on Sec. 26-2n-23w in Ventura County, is drilling steadily ahead at 7735 ft.

Hollister Test Works

Standard of California is engaged in preliminaries leading to the spudding of its Hollister Estate No. 1 test on the Hollister Ranch, Sec. 35-5n-33w, Santa Barbara County.

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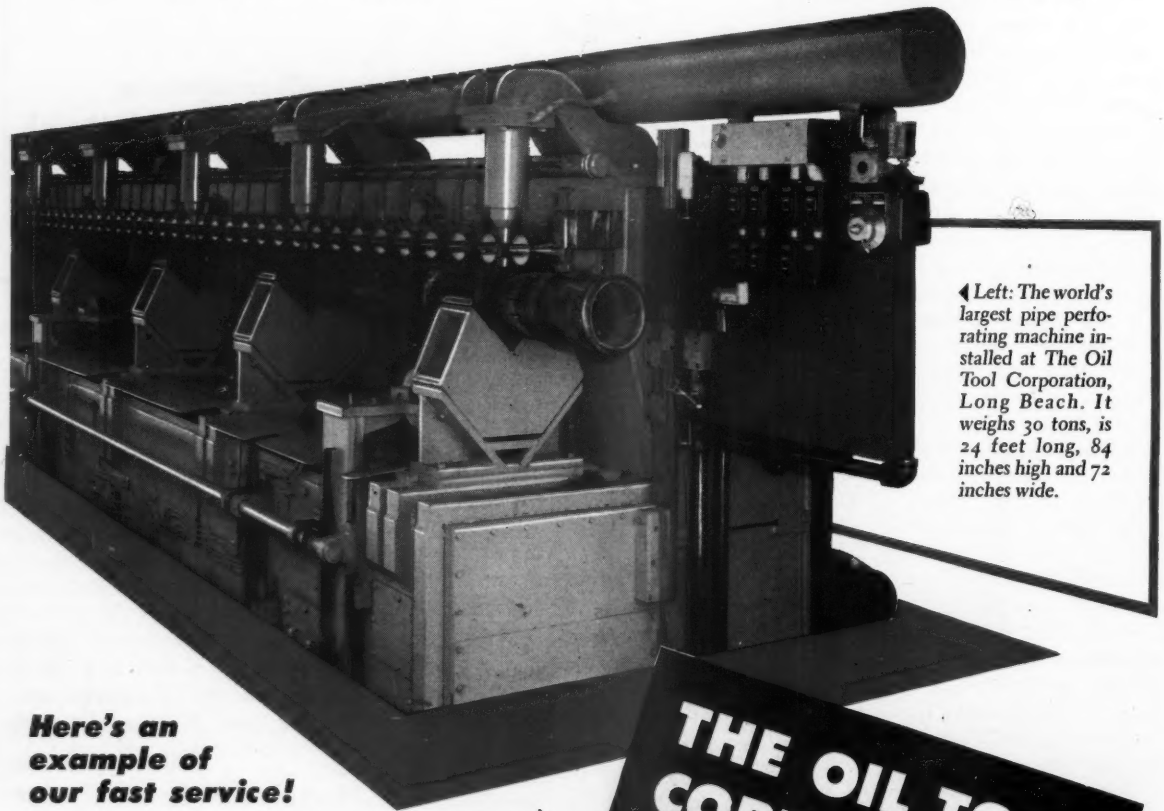

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With Drilling Contractors

Contractors probably will be interested in an announcement by National Tube Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel, telling of the development of a new product to meet the oil industry's modern trend toward producing deep wells, to be named "National Deep Well Casing." The new product is said to be the result of an extensive program of research and experiment instituted by National Tube for the development of a tougher, stronger, higher yield casing. It is made from quenched and drawn steel having a far higher minimum yield strength than the present top standard grade of casing. The company reported that special facilities for its production have been installed, comprising the most modern heating and quenching equipment available. National Tube pointed out that the new well casing will permit greater safety and efficiency in the difficult and often hazardous task of deep well drilling. On the subject of steel, Russell B. Brown, general counsel at Washington for the Independent Petroleum Association of America, recently stressed the importance of steel to the petroleum industry in a letter to President Truman. Brown explained to the Chief Executive that in the search and development of additional reserves, steel tubular goods are the largest single item of equipment. He added that steel also is required for many other uses including a large variety of specialized tools and equipment. Currently, the United States oil industry is drilling at the annual rate of some 140,000,000 feet or close to 40,000 wells.

Popular Joe Kellogg, Kellogg & Sons, has returned from a vacation at Salt Lake. Miss Belle Waterman, secretary to John Grant, manager of California operations for Loffland Bros. Company, also is back at her desk from a vacation. She visited interesting cities in New Mexico and Utah.

Severns Drilling Company is preparing to drill a well for Tide Water Associated Oil Company on semi-proven ground in the Zaca Creek area of Santa Barbara County. Location is about 11 miles from the town of Buellton.

At a meeting of the general arrangements committee and chairmen of the various standing committees for the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors tenth annual meeting to be held in Tulsa, October 9-10, preliminary work was laid for a record attendance and an unusually good program. This meeting was held in Tulsa, August 8, with the following committeemen present: R. W. Wire, chairman, George H. Lang, and A. F. Keating, all on the general arrangements committee; Gregg E. Sawyer, chairman of the Housing committee; R. L. Parker, chairman of the registration committee; C. J. Creekmore, chairman of the finance committee; J. L. Stauss, chairman of the entertainment committee; W. B. Frisbie, chairman of the transportation committee; John Marshall, representing the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce; Brad Mills and Jack Westsmith of the Dallas office.

Gregg E. Sawyer announced that allocation of rooms has begun and that he was sure ample space would be available.

Both the general arrangements and entertainment committees voted to accept the Tulsa supply industry's invitation to put on a party and entertainment October 9, the AAODC announced. The preliminary program for the meeting will be announced in detail in the near future and indications are that an excellent array of talent will be on hand.

Coker & Taven is drilling contractor on Hancock Oil's interesting wildcat test in the Livermore area of Alameda County.

Coastal Drilling Company of California and Denver continues to drill on down near 5000 ft. with the Continental Oil-Standard of California exploratory well in southwestern Pine County, 65 miles from Ely, Nevada. An interesting development was the picking up of limestone fractures with an oil stain. The findings may be indicative of oil somewhere in the area.

Nelson Drilling Company is the contractor on the Anne Arnold Hansen No. 1 test in the Sand Canyon area, Los Angeles County.

With Brown Drilling Company of Long Beach in charge, Macson Oil Company is active on its second test in the Castaic area.

Pruitt Drilling Company is about to spud C. A. Pearson and Ralph M. Steffen's Travers No. 81-9 wildcat on Sec. 9-11n-28w at Cuyama Valley in San Luis Obispo County. Thomas P. Pike Drilling Company is rigging Universal Consolidated's Humble No. 81-36 on Sec. 36-32s-19e.

LeBow & McNee, contractor, is drilling the Campbell, Shell & Collins' Stockdale-KCL No. 1 test at Fruitvale.

San Fernando Venture Works

Los Nietos Company, Operator is down around 4600 ft. with Edwards No. 1 prospect job on Sec. 1-2n-16w in the San Fernando area.

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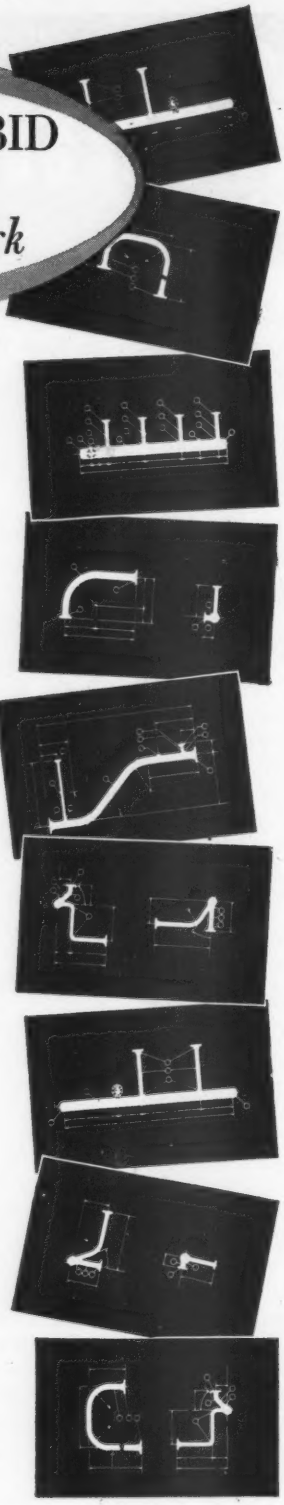

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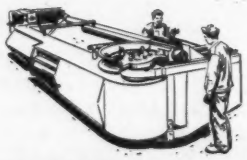

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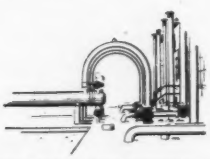

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California Natural Gasoline Association Announces Fall Meeting Dates

In celebration of its 25th anniversary, the California Natural Gasoline Association will hold a two day Fall Meeting November 9th and 10th. Tentative plans as outlined by M. L. Arnold, Richfield Oil Corporation, General Chairman, call for an extensive program of technical forums and the presentation of papers of general interest to the natural gasoline industry.

The first day will be forums and discussions led by past presidents of the Association and participated in by those men who are interested in such subjects as:

1. "The Efficient Operation and Maintenance of Plant Equipment."
2. "The Application of Chemical and Process Engineering Principles to the Efficient Design and Operation of Natural Gas Processing Plants."
3. "The Role of the Chemist and Laboratory in Efficient Natural Gas Operations."
4. "The Efficient Mechanical Design of Natural Gas Processing and Compression Plants and Natural Gas Gathering and Distributing Systems."
5. "The Efficient Management of Natural Gas and Natural Gasoline Operations."

The second day's activities will be opened by an address of welcome by Geo. C. McLaren, Standard Oil Co. of California, C.N.G.A. Vice-President. Papers presented during the day by men who have been actively engaged in the work of the Association for the past 25 years will point out the functions of the natural gas and gasoline departments in the operations of an oil company as well as the significance of natural gas and gasoline operations in California's economy.

The Siesta at the Ambassador Hotel Lido Club, followed by a banquet and entertainment in the Embassy Room, will bring to a close a fitting tribute to the achievements of the Association and its members.

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Personalities IN THE NEWS

Dutch Zwerneman Resigns From Axelson: New Promotions Announced

Mr. J. C. Axelson, President and General Manager of the Axelson Manufacturing Company, has announced the resignation from the Axelson organization of Mr. Alvin "Dutch" Zwerneman, effective August 1, 1950. Mr. Zwerneman had been Vice President of the company since April, 1937, and General Sales Manager for the Petroleum Equipment Division since April, 1944.

J. R. Walker

Mr. Zwerneman's resignation came as a result of his desire to return to his home town and state, Houston, Texas, where he plans to enter into business for himself as a manufacturers' agent for the petroleum and allied industries throughout the Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast areas.

To fill the vacancy created in the Axelson organization, Mr. Axelson has announced the promotion of Mr. J. R. "Jeff" Walker, who has been in charge of the company's Mid-Continent Division at Tulsa, to General Sales Manager of the Petroleum Equipment Division. Mr. Walker will be headquartered in Los Angeles on or about October 15.

W. F. Goertz

Mr. K. S. "Ken" Ramey, formerly in charge of Axelson's California Sales Division, is being transferred to Tulsa to assume the duties of the Mid-Continent Sales Manager. Willard F. "Bill" Goertz of the California Sales Division will be advanced to the position of California Sales Manager.

Mr. Axelson is confident that these personnel promotions will enable the company's sales and service departments to continue to function in the best interests of the trade.

Off the press has come "Black Bonanza," an historical yarn dealing with the persons and events which brought Union Oil Company of California from the cradle to its present-day maturity. Unlike many books written for public consumption, "Black Bonanza" has no need to manufacture or color situations of the past. The truth about Union Oil during the past 60 years of phenomenal growth is viewed as stranger than fiction. Authors are Frank J. Taylor and Earl Welty.

Spare ribs cooked to a turn by Bill Pumphrey, Pat Goff, Joe Estill, Harvey Smith and Joe Smith featured the General Petroleum Corporation coastal division pit barbecue held at Camp Comfort.

Lieut. Governor Goodwin J. Knight has accepted an invitation to be grand marshal of the Oildorado Celebration at Taft September 23. The four-day affair is to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the city.

Bill Geis, geologist and engineer, was the third speaker in a series explaining petroleum industry operations to members of the Desk and Derrick Club. The women gathered at the Los Angeles Alexandria Hotel.

Elmer C. von Glahn, widely known California operator, is identified with a new development campaign in Wyoming. The play involves a spread of acreage in the Big Piney area of Sublett County.

Arthur C. Fisher, independent oil operator and owner of extensive land at Cuyama Valley, has returned from a short business visit to Washington, D. C.

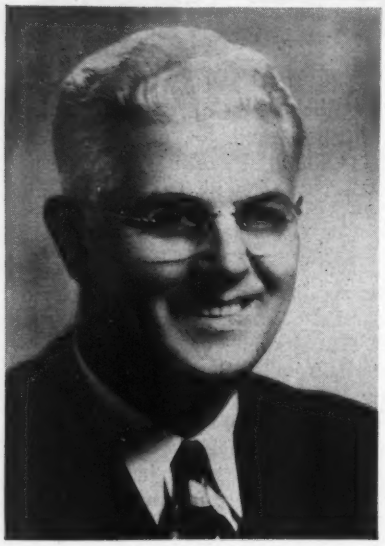
Fred H. Hammer, oil lease and landman, has joined the staff of the Continental Consolidated Corporation at Long Beach.

E. G. Lawson of San Francisco was elected president of the Pacific Coast Gas Association at a meeting of the group in Seattle. W. M. Jacobs, Los Angeles, was elected vice president. New directors named were W. J. Bailey, Jr., Monrovia, and Frank Wright, Los Angeles.

T. S. Petersen of San Francisco, Standard of California, and Charles S. Jones of Los Angeles, Richfield Oil Corporation, have been named to the transportation committee of the National Petroleum Council.

Bronold Named Sales Manager Sterling Motors

Mr. Earl Mendenhall, President of Sterling Electric Motors, Inc., announced in Los Angeles recently the appointment of Mr. Alan J. Bronold as Sales Manager for the company.



Alan J. Bronold

Mr. Bronold will take over the duties of Mr. Allen Adams, who for a number of years has headed up Sterling's International and Domestic Sales Organization, and due to illness is stepping down from active sales management, but will continue on as an officer and Secretary-Treasurer of the company.

"We are very fortunate to be able to secure the services of Mr. Bronold," stated Mr. Mendenhall, "as he comes to Sterling with a wealth of background in electrical engineering, business administration, and sales management."

Mr. Bronold, a graduate electrical engineer of Bliss Electrical School and Business Administration at Northwestern University, is also a Westinghouse graduate student, having received his B.S.E.E. in commercial electrical engineering.

Mr. Bronold was associated with the Vacuum Oil Company prior to 1926. He has been associated with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation since that time, having served in a number of sales and executive capacities—his last position prior to resigning to come with Sterling being Assistant General Sales Manager in charge of national sales for the Sturtevant Division of Westinghouse, with headquarters Boston, Massachusetts.

In his new capacity as Sales Manager of Sterling's Domestic and International Sales Organization, Mr. Bronold will be responsible for the development and expansion of sales for Sterling Speed-Trol, and Slo-Speed Electric Power Drives, and Sterling Klosd and Klosd-Tite Constant Speed Motors.

Last rites for Warde Evans, 65, oil well supply dealer, were held in Alhambra with inurnment in the Chapel of the Pines. He died at a San Gabriel Hospital.

Errol Flynn's prospective father-in-law has struck oil near Assaria, Kans. The development came as the motion picture star and his fiance, Patrice Wymore of Salina, visited the parents.

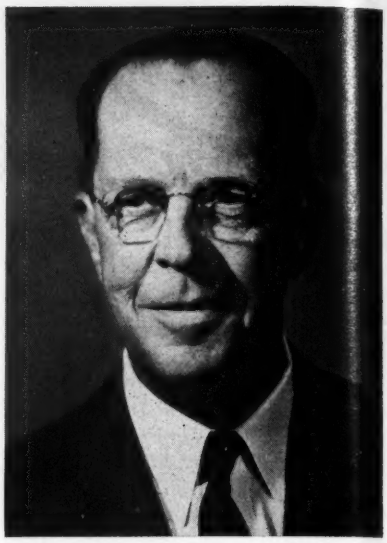
Attorney General Fred N. Howser of California was a recent visitor at Washington, here he conferred with attorney generals of Texas and Louisiana on plans to protect states' rights to oil leases along the coasts.

Dr. Gustav Egloff, director of research, Universal Oil Products Company, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of Great Britain.

Miss Carol Lane, women's travel director of Shell Oil Company, suggests motor trips as a help to friends or relatives living far apart to hold long-delayed reunions and save time and money as well.

Howard (Barney) Barnes, founder and adviser of the Orange Coast Mineral and Lapidary Society, reported that amateur geologists of Orange County were responsible for a $1,000,000 sapphire exhibit at the recent Orange County Fair at Corona Del Mar.

Edwin W. Pauley, Los Angeles oil man, has proposed to two oil concerns in Venezuela the building of a plant to process natural gas, now wasted, and treat crude oil.



Pictured above is R. W. Walling, newly appointed deputy supervisor of District 5 of the State Division of Oil & Gas.

Mr. Walling succeeds Mr. H. V. Todd and will headquarter out of Bakersfield Mr. Todd has been advanced to Chief Deputy with headquarters in San Francisco.

Harry Earl, Vice President of Tide Water Associated Oil, Passes Away

Harry T. Earl, Vice President of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, died on Aug. 11th at the Peralta Hospital in Oakland, California, after a brief illness.

A resident of Oakland, Mr. Earl had been in the service of Tide Water Associated Oil Company for more than 46 years, and was well known in the oil industry generally.

He started as a clerk in the Company's Accounting Department and was later transferred to the Transportation Department where he advanced to the position of Manager. In 1949, Mr. Earl was appointed a Vice President of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, responsible for all purchases and exchanges of crude oil and products in the Company's Western Division.

He was a member of the Stock Exchange Club in San Francisco and the Jonathan Club in Los Angeles.

Charles W. Fourl, retired oilman and attorney died at 68 in Los Angeles. He was a resident in Los Angeles for 25 years.

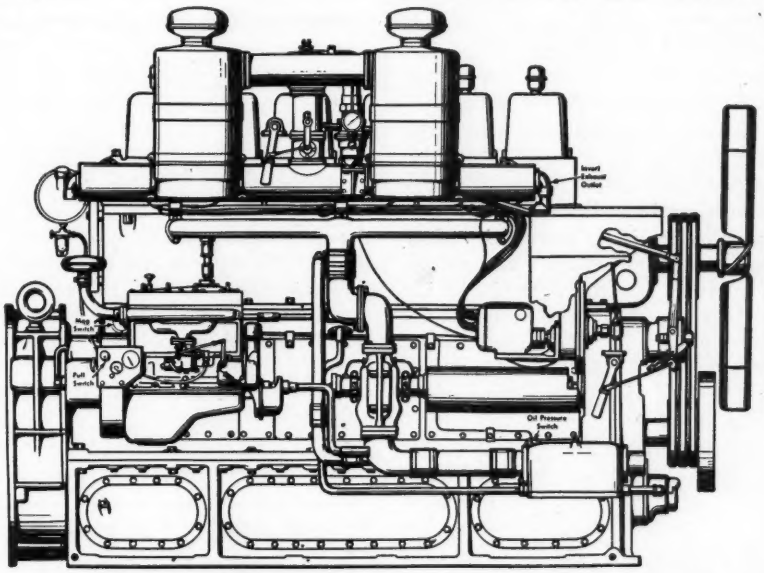
Waukesha Diesel Engines Converted to Gas Fuel by Simple Field Changeover Kits

Recognizing the advantages of natural gas as well as diesel fuel in many types of industrial engine service, the Waukesha Motor Company of Waukesha, Wisconsin recently announced the perfection of means for quick field changeovers from Diesel fuel to natural gas or vice versa of their Models 6-LRD and 6-WAKD Diesel Engines.

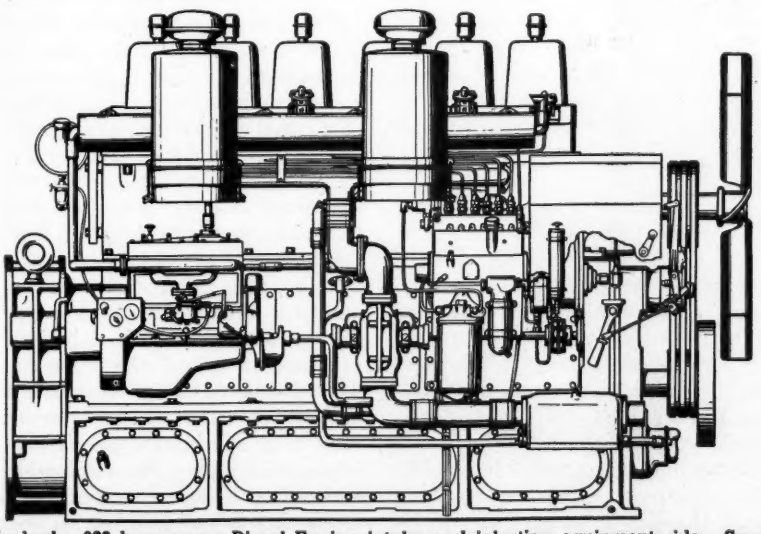
In oil well drilling, for example, an engine user may find Diesel oil to be his most economical and convenient fuel in a given location. Later, on moving his drill rig to a different area, natural gas may be the preferred fuel for reasons of availability or price, and to meet the needs in such circumstances, these conversion kits are becoming increasingly popular.

Another common condition arises in metropolitan areas where public service commercial gas consumers enjoy special summer rates that are below the normal winter heating season rates. In such cases stationary engines driving isolated power plants might operate as diesel engines in the winter, and then switch to gas when the summer rates become effective, returning to diesel operation in the Fall. Thus operating at maximum economy at all times.

The Waukesha field conversion kits are so simple to use that the operating or maintenance engineer on the job can do the work; and furthermore, engines may be converted over and back as often as required. So complete is the equipment furnished in each conversion kit that no additional expense is entailed beyond the first cost of the kit.



Waukesha 300 horsepower Diesel Engine converted to burn natural gas, intake and carburetor and ignition side. Small 20-30 horsepower gasoline starting engine attached to flywheel housing.



Waukesha 300 horsepower Diesel Engine intake and injection equipment side. Small 20-30 horsepower gasoline starting engine attached to flywheel housing.

Both the 200 horsepower 6-WAKD, ad the 300 horsepower 6-LRD are converted to gas operation or back to diesel without any internal engine changes. The kits, which are worked out in unusual detail, provide gas cylinder heads, together with the necessary ignition and carburetion equipment. Here, a spokesman for the Waukesha Motor Research Department explained that the method of using interchangeable cylinder heads to alter the compression ratio was proved, after extensive experiments, to be superior to any other method of conversion. It was pointed out that the time re-

quired for the changeover was a very minimum, and that when the conversion was completed optimum performance was obtained with whichever fuel was used. Other methods involving "hybrid" designs were found after extensive tests, to be less efficient in both the Diesel and the gas versions.

Some of the outstanding features of the kits include complete plugs, seals, and protective material for the Diesel fuel injection equipment and other parts while not in use; new gaskets and hose connections to insure a neat, leak-free conversion job; and substantially built, hinged lid boxes for moving and storing the engine parts. Detailed instructions accompany each kit, showing all converting operations —Diesel-to-gas or gas-to-diesel.

Water-cooled exhaust manifolds, with dual ignition are provided for the Model 6-LRD, 300 horsepower conversion, in addition to automatic top cylinder oiling, automatic safety shut-down ignition circuits, and gas carburetors especially developed for top performance. The same details are supplied for the smaller, 200 horsepower, Model 6-WAKD except that in this case, single spark plugs with one magneto have been found adequate. Such detailed considerations as these are significant of the thorough engineering behind the Waukesha Diesel conversion kits.

Filtrol New Construction Program Under Way

Wright W. Gary, President of the Filtrol Corporation, reported last week, upon his return from an inspection trip, that construction on the new $3,000,000 Filtrol Salt Lake manufacturing plant was well under way.

The new Filtrol plant will be capable of making a full line of Filtrol products but is especially designed for the manufacture of an improved new catalyst for petroleum cracking. This superior catalyst is particularly suitable for the manufacture of high octane gasoline and will promote major economics in those refineries which generally require a catalyst of the synthetic type. Filtrol Corporation presently operates large plants in Mississippi and California, producing natural catalysts and a wide range of adsorbents.

Engineering drawing of new Filtrol Salt Lake Plant. Construction is currently well under way.

The new Filtrol Salt Lake City plant is scheduled for operation early in January. The Manager of the Salt Lake plant will be Mr. Arthur D. Yates, who previously was Superintendent of the Filtrol California plants. His technical adviser will be Mr. Warren Havell, also of Filtrol's Los Angeles personnel. Company officials state that certain additional Filtrol specialists from Los Angeles will undoubtedly go to Salt Lake, but selections have not as yet been made. By and large, however, they said, it would be company policy to use as many men as possible from the Salt Lake area.

The initial quota of personnel for the operation of the new Filtrol Salt Lake plant is estimated at approximately 150 in direct plant operations.

The new Filtrol plant is being built in the Industrial Center bordering on Salt Lake City, with an address of 1700 Redwood Road, and the Ralph M. Parsons Company of Los Angeles is the general contractor.

The Martin-Decker Hydro-Mech Torque Gauge for All Rigs With Chain-Drive Rotaries

Martin-Decker Corporation, Long Beach 7, California, has developed a streamlined "Hydro-Mech" Torque Gauge which gives the driller a rugged, dependable instrument for indicating torque in the drill pipe. It instantaneously measures either the total torque or net-torque-on-bit at the driller's position. It operates on any type of power, internal combustion or steam (including diesel). The manufacturer claims the Hydro-Mech saves chain, increases footage on deep wells, increases footage when drilling with small bits and is indispensable for milling, cutting jobs and diamond coring.

Other advantages include remarkable sensitivity—responds to very small changes in torque; easy to install and easy to adjust to any chain; easy to move from well to well; can be furnished for single- or double-link chain. It is easy to read and easy to understand. Danger of twist-offs is minimized.

The assembly consists of a load-sensitive element—chain idler, load responsive cylinder, high-pressure hose, damper and 6-inch "rotateable" dial indicating gauge. The idler wheel is pushed (chain thrust) by the tight side of the rotary chain. The push is directly related to the torque in the drill pipe; the higher the torque—the tighter the chain. The load-sensitive element, connected to the same lever arm as the idler wheel, builds up a hydraulic pressure to oppose the chain push. This pressure is used to actuate the dial gauge at the driller's position, indicating the instantaneous torque in the drill pipe. The Hydro-Mech Indicating Gauge can be installed as an individual unit or as an integral part of other Martin-Decker

drilling controls. Recorder is optional.

"Rotate-able" Dial Permits Gauge Setting to Indicate Net-Torque-On-Bottom

The gauge is designed with a "rotate-able" dial, permitting the driller to zero out friction on drill pipe; thus, the gauge indicates net-torque-on-bit. This feature is especially valuable in assisting the driller on wells where friction from any cause tends to absorb weight during drilling operations. The torque built up by rotation before weight is applied to bit is measured by the gauge but is zeroed off by means of rotating the dial to zero; then as weight is applied, the work being done by the bit at the bottom of the hole is instantly reflected by increased readings above the zero reference point on the gauge.

Bethlehem Introduces Counterweight Adjustment For Pumping Units

Bethlehem Supply announces a pumping unit counter balance combining simplicity and effectiveness —one that can be adjusted easily, speedily, and safely, when changes are required. Equipped with a new adjustable counter balance crank of advanced design, and incorporating many special structural features, they offer, according to the manufacturer, the broadest possible range of operating requirements.

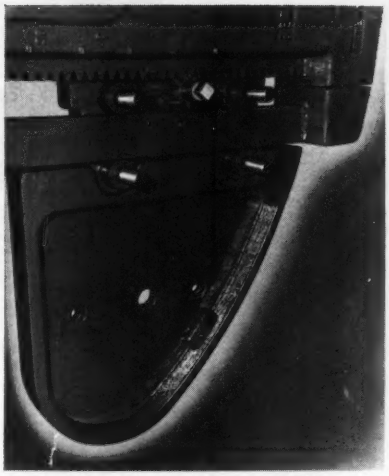
With the new adjustable counter balance one man, on the ground, equipped with one wrench, is able, at one setting of the cranks, to adjust all four weights in a matter of minutes. This is made possible by a new crank which incorporates cast gear racks, and by movable weights with gear pinions.

To change the counter balance the crank is set horizontally toward the Samson post, and the brake is set. After loosening the four clamp bolts in the weight with the special wrench furnished for that purpose, the wrench is turned end-for-end and placed on the wrench square provided on the pinion, and the weight is moved to the new position.

The weight is then clamped into place and the procedure repeated until all four weights are positioned. Smooth, sturdy rollers help to ease the counterweight along the crank rail, with no binding in the movement. The crank is calibrated and the weight indexed so that all weights can be accurately spotted. Due to the shape of the wrench, no interference is offered by the pitman in adjusting the top weights.

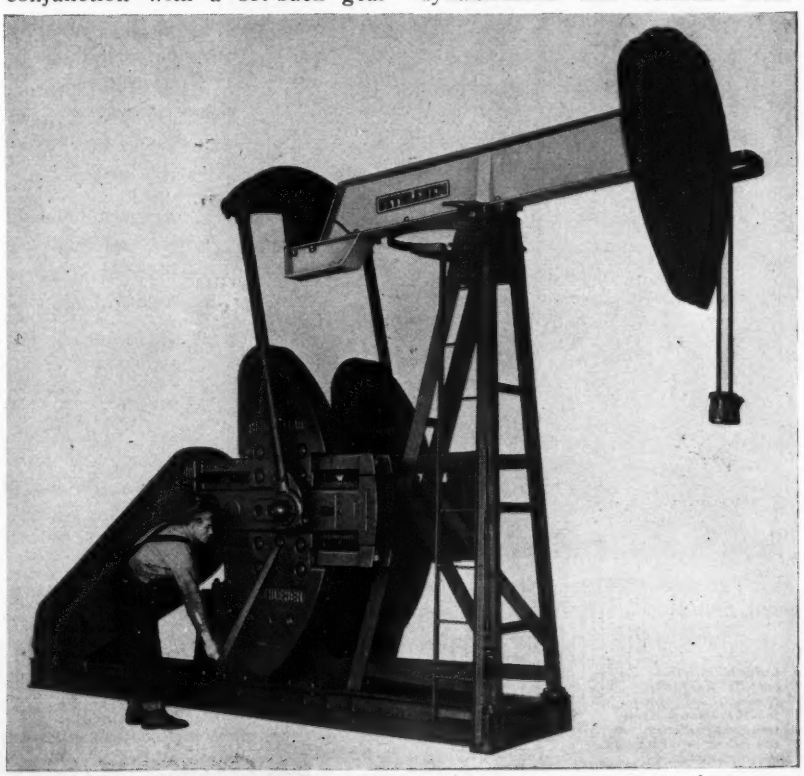
As all weights are adjusted with the cranks in the original position toward the post and the brake set, nothing is moved except the weight itself. This requires a minimum of effort on the part of the operator. No power is required from the prime mover—the weight cannot slide or fall from the crank. Furthermore, the operator remains on the ground all the time. He does not have to climb on the gear box or structural during any phase of the adjustment.

A step-down walking beam is used in the design of the new Series 50 pumping unit, to provide a lowered tailboard bearing position. This, in conjunction with a set-back gear box, insures equal pitman angularity in either direction of crank rotation. The design of the step-down is such that it has ample strength—in fact strength in excess of that of the beam itself.



One of the four weight assemblies with outer shell removed, showing pinion, rack, and rollers.

Samson post heights have been increased somewhat over the Bethlehem Series 40 units, to effect the most rigid rig geometry within practical limits, and to give maximum dynamometer and wellhead clear-



Bethlehem Supply Company's Series 50 pumping unit, equipped with new adjustable counter balance crank.

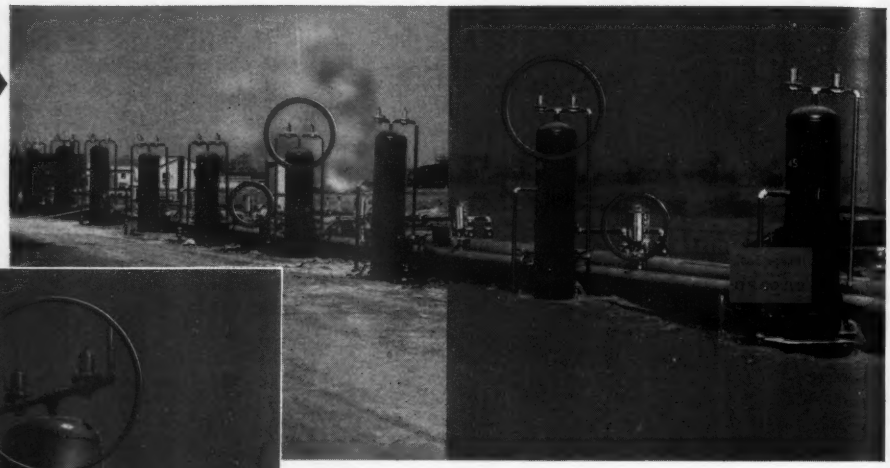
DAY OR NIGHT

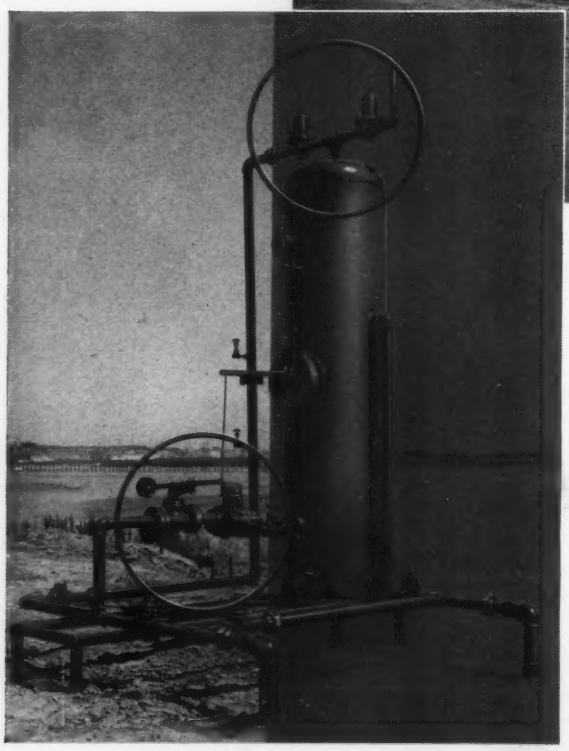
RELIANCE REGULATORS

always on the job!

Reliance Relief Valves (RV) and Metric Orifice Meters insure positive control for separators on this California lease.

Reliance Back Pressure and Relief Valves working in conjunction with Reliance Liquid Level Valve (LV10) on separator.





Twenty-four hours a day, day after day, year after year, Reliance Regulators are on the job giving trouble-free, dependable service.

Reliance Regulators aid in providing positive automatic control of fluid in every phase of oil and gas production, from well head to finished product.

For 38 years, Reliance has supplied the oil fields with regulators that have seen service under every conceivable condition. Reliance Regulators have earned the reputation of giving efficient, low-cost service over the years. Use Reliance for UNSURPASSED RESULTS.

Current Bulletins on all Reliance products are yours for the asking. Send for FREE *bulletins on the valves in which you are interested.*

AMERICAN METERS

RELIANCE REGULATOR DIVISION

AMERICAN METER COMPANY
INCORPORATED

1000 MERIDIAN AVENUE, ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA

ance. These posts are all of four-legged design, rigidly braced, jig-assembled, and welded. Since the rear legs are closely spaced, it is possible to turn the gear box end-for-end and place the electric motor and drive under the Samson post.

The new unit employs the same gear-reduction boxes which have given service in the past in the Series 40 units. These boxes offer such features as cast one-piece semi-steel case, built-in oil-bath circulating system, sediment and condensation settling chamber, full roller bearings throughout, and continuous-tooth Sykes herringbone roll-forged and heat-treated steel gears.

The structurals of the Series 50 units are designed according to API Standard 4 on standard rigs and derricks. Polished-rod ratings, walking-beam working centers, and maximum polished-rod stroke length conform, with few exceptions, to the proposed standard series of unit pumpers developed by the API Subcommittee on Simplification of Pumping Machines.

The new units are available in all API sizes ranging from 40,000 to 320,000 inch-pounds torque rated reducers which are fitted to structures with API ratings of 9000 to 29,000 lbs., and with reducer sub-base optional.

Cavins Appoints Santa Maria Representative

The Cavins Co. wishes to announce that the G & O Production Service Company has been appointed as representatives in the Santa Maria district for Cavins Co. products and services which include Sand Pumps, Hydrostatic Bailers, Dump Bottoms and Bridging Plugs, Junk Snatchers, and Depthometers."

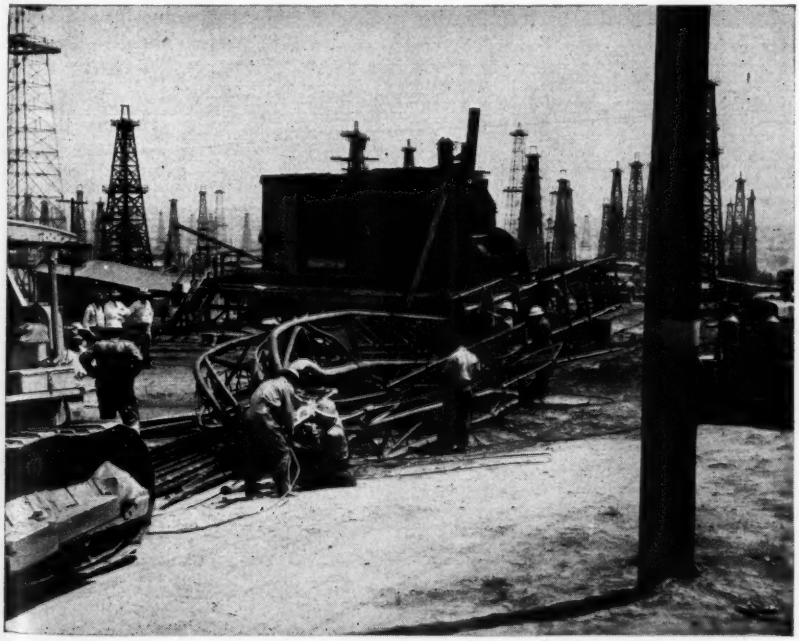
Bethlehem Issues New Bulletin

Bethlehem Supply Company of California has just announced the availability of a new handbook on sucker rods for oil well pumping, recently issued by Bethlehem Steel Company.

The book presents in a concise, convenient form pertinent technical data for the selection of sucker rods and the design of sucker rod strings.

Extensive illustrations and typical case histories pack the more than 200 pages with a wealth of usable information. Data is sufficiently detailed to enable the engineer to easily apply his specific problem to the formulae described.

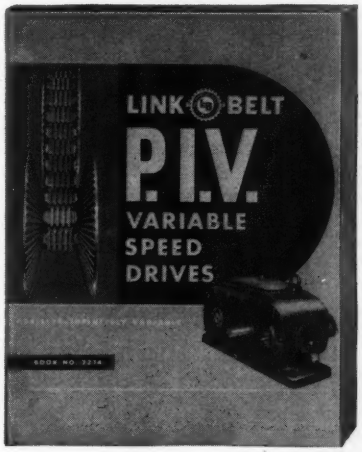
A limited supply of these handbooks are available for engineers interested in this phase of production and may be obtained by contacting one of the Sales Engineers of Bethlehem Supply Company.



Aftermath of fire which destroyed workover rig of Shell Oil Co. on Hutton No. 9 Signal Hill Field. Portable mast crumbled and partly melted due to intense heat of the gas feeding fire. . . . Gas was from shallow 2400 foot sand. Company officials estimate damage at about $30,000.

New Link-Belt P.I.V. Drive Book

Link-Belt P.I.V. Variable Speed Drives, available in 8 sizes and 16 types, in horse powers of ½ to 25, with manual and automatic controls, are illustrated, listed and described in a new 88-page Book No. 2274 published by Link-Belt Company.



A special feature of the new book is the convenience with which a P.I.V. of the right specifications for a specific service may now be selected directly from its 36 pages of "Preselected Drives."

Diagrams of automatic speed control applications, and pages of photographs showing a great variety of P.I.V. installations throughout the industries, are other features.

A copy of new Link-Belt Book No. 2274 will be forwarded to any interested reader upon request.

Federal lands in all parts of the nation appear to be assuming even greater importance as the scene of oil exploration and development. The oil land leasing law was enacted in February, 1920. Since that date up to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1949, the Federal Government has received a total approximating $75,-250,000 in oil revenues. During the 1948-1949 fiscal year the Government was the recipient of more than 2000 applications for filing on public lands covering about 682,000 acres.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company has been given the responsibility of developing the hydrogen fusion bomb for the United States, according to a confirming word by Senator McMahon.

California Oil World's Monthly Summary

CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

	JUNE, 1950, DEVELOPMENT				PRODUCTION	
	Active Drilling Wells	Oil Wells Completed	Initial Production B/D	Oil Wells Completed First 6 Months	Daily Average June 1950	Daily Average June 1949
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY REGION						
Ant Hill					364	850
Antelope Hills					1,700	1,011
Antelope Hills—North		1	500	1	27	
Bellevue					220	242
Belridge—North					2,797	3,606
Belridge—South	2	6	139	26	4,265	3,777
Blackwell's Corner					104	118
Buena Vista	2	3	41	7	32,397	37,847
Calder				1	163	116
Canal					1,798	1,858
Coalinga Group						
Eastside		1	102	1	12,688	16,575
Oil City					59	85
Coalinga—Nose		1	404	2	43,400	48,351
Coalinga—Northeast					2,955	6,390
Guijarral Hills		1	150	18	15,745	7,424
Pleasant Valley					2,666	3,244
Jacalitos	1			2	4,275	6,407
Westside				1	4,571	4,891
Coles Levee—North				1	16,734	17,241
Coles Levee—South					3,092	2,835
Edison	5	5	386	18	10,310	12,626
Elk Hills	4	5	1,807	25	8,164	10,916
Fruitvale	1			7	7,290	7,226
Gosford, East		1	191	3	1,697	1,107
Greeley					11,154	13,064
Helm					2,401	2,676
Kern Bluff					1,528	2,370
Kern Front					5,696	7,186
Kern River	1	1	5	1	8,047	8,991
Kettleman North Dome					28,884	32,277
Lanare					997	1,189
Lost Hills				2	5,450	6,474
McKittrick Group						
Belgian Anticline		1	3,500	3	1,351	1,631
Cymric					7,562	8,934
McKittrick					689	704
McKittrick Front					640	1,095
Salt Creek				1	3,547	4,106
Sheep Springs					612	806
Temblor Ranch					75	82
Midway-Sunset	1	2	128	22	28,552	35,443
Mt. Poso Group					10,456	11,774
Mountain View	2	3	433	9	3,504	3,169
Paloma	2	1	306	8	9,245	12,446
Poso Creek Group					1,732	2,131
Pyramid Hills				1	197	227
Race Track Hill					1,741	1,977
Raisin City	2			12	4,134	3,674
Rio Bravo					10,198	11,950
Riverdale					2,114	2,562
Round Mountain Group					5,994	6,790
Russell Ranch	2			11	21,297	18,731
Morales	6	3	358	6	596	
South Cuyama Valley	4	8	1,834	62	22,016	1,806
Strand					602	653
Strand—East				4	283	457
Tejon Ranch					2,203	2,433
Ten Section					5,759	6,478
Union Avenue					157	178
Wasco					154	70
Wheeler Ridge					746	789
Other Fields		5	1,162	29	3,317	2,279
TOTAL—San Joaquin Valley Region	35	48	11,446	284	391,111	412,345
COASTAL REGION						
Santa Maria District						
Casmalia				1	261	924
Cat Canyon—East					10	197
Cat Canyon—West	1	1	200	2	11,654	12,594
Four Deer					282	480

	JUNE, 1950, DEVELOPMENT				PRODUCTION	
	Active Drilling Wells	Oil Wells Completed	Initial Production B/D	Oil Wells Completed First 6 Months	Daily Average June 1950	Daily Average June 1949
COASTAL REGION—Continued						
Gato Ridge					2,231	3,205
Guadalupe					75	96
Lompoc					2,004	260
Olivera Canyon						
Orcutt				1	4,367	4,772
Santa Maria Valley					11,871	16,256
Tinaquaic						
Zaca Creek						3,815
Santa Barbara District						
Capitan					2,033	1,832
Coal Oil Point						
Elwood				2	6,534	7,574
Santa Barbara					21	38
Summerland					11	37
Ventura District						
Montalvo West				1	780	803
Padre Canyon				4	7,303	8,278
Rincon	1			2	3,258	3,256
San Miguelito	1	1	198	4	7,698	6,338
Ventura Avenue	12	3	1,679	22	57,705	58,868
North Santa Clara Valley District						
Castaic Junction	1			2	91	
Del Valle	1			3	3,191	3,190
Hopper Canyon					150	172
Oak Canyon	1				1,555	1,642
Ojai Group				2	427	1,141
Ramona		1	122	3	4,869	5,818
Sespe Canyon Group	1				261	270
Temescal					514	518
Others				1	57	55
South Santa Clara Valley District						
Aliso Canyon		1	192	3	3,859	3,428
Bardsdale	1			2	1,825	1,585
Newhall-Potrero	2			4	7,922	8,881
Oxnard					467	443
Placerita Canyon	1	8	924	44	15,030	9,007
Shiells Canyon					785	861
South Mountain	1	2	253	7	6,796	6,085
West Mountain					580	688
Others				2	592	718
Miscellaneous	1			1	549	845
TOTAL—Coastal Region	25	17	3,568	113	167,618	174,970
LOS ANGELES REGION						
Brea-Olinda	1			1	10,193	14,969
Coyote—East	1	1	15	6	4,961	4,341
Coyote—West	3	1	90	2	10,854	13,420
Dominguez	2	1	79	4	12,639	12,591
Dominguez, East					19	20
Dominguez, Southeast				1	425	303
East Los Angeles		1	1,313	4	1,555	1,347
El Segundo					313	353
Huntington Beach	6	4	541	35	54,028	59,457
Inglewood	1	3	584	12	13,171	14,329
Lawndale					567	683
Long Beach	16	14	2,996	20	23,754	23,042
Montebello		1	88	5	6,182	6,503
Newport				1	4,892	6,245
Playa Del Rey					1,700	1,766
Potrero					1,204	1,238
Richfield	4			6	6,526	6,435
Rosecrans-Athens Group	1				5,362	6,599
Santa Fe Springs	1	2	407	5	14,218	14,574
Seal Beach	1	2	133	7	11,811	12,805
Torrance				3	7,251	7,803
Whittier					559	762
Wilmington	13	18	5,356	77	127,864	121,928
Yorba Linda					144	385
Other Fields	1			6	2,426	1,686
TOTAL—Los Angeles Region	51	48	11,602	195	322,618	333,584
EXPLORATORY						
Outpost Wells	30					
Wildcats	18					
Gas Wells		4	Gas	13		
Abandoned Drilling Wells		34		229		
TOTAL CALIFORNIA	159	151	26,616	834	881,347	920,899

THIS LAUGH OFF!!

There's no stopping now until we tell you the one about another old geezer from west Texas who became rich overnight when oil was discovered on his property. He grabbed a wad of his newly-acquired wealth and headed for Houston to see the sights. The first thing he did was to take a swanky suite at the Shamrock. Then he set out to make a tour of the place and came to a gorgeous dining room. When he tried to enter an attendant pointed to a sign which read, "Patrons are required to wear full evening dress."

The west Texan walked up to the sign, squinted and glared at it, then stomped back to the attendant.

"Well," he snorted, "who the hell's smoking?"

Customer: "I am looking for a book entitled, 'Man, the Master of the Home'."

Bored Salesgirl: "Fiction department is on the other side of the floor, sir."

"What are your young man's intentions, daughter?"

"Well, daddy, so far he's keeping me pretty well in the dark."

As long as we're running to funny? stories we might also relate the one about the old gentleman who applied for old age assistance and was being interviewed by a social worker. He was asked if he had ever belonged to the Communist party or any other party whose aim was to overthrow the government.

"Yes, Ma'am, I have," he stated emphatically.

The shocked social worker then asked him which party that was.

"The Republican party," the old gentleman replied.

The young bride is looking into the window of a jewelry store.

"George," she says, "I'd love to have that bracelet."

"I can't afford to buy it for you, my dear," says George.

But if you could you would, wouldn't you?"

"No," says diplomatic George.

"Why?" says she, surprised and angry.

"It isn't good enough for you, dear."

"Oh, you darling."

Wife: "Goodness, Henry, this is not our baby! This is the wrong carriage."

Husband: "Shut up, this is a better carriage."

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